

The Stillwater Messenger.

"Be just, and fear not--Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1862.

NUMBER 51.

VOLUME 6.

THE STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Is published for two dollars per year in advance.

Office in Greeley's block, main street.

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From the Indian War.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

Letters from Governor Donnelly.

The last news from Fort Ridgely was

of Wednesday, that the garrison was

awaiting the arrival of reinforcements,

which are on their way, and will, no

doubt, have reached the fort before our

next issue.

Col. Sibley moved his command from

St. Peter on Tuesday.

The missionaries, Revs. Messrs.

Riggs and Williamson, and their fam-

ilies, neighbors and others, to the num-

ber of fifty-five, hitherto expected mes-

sengers, have reached the settlements on

the Minnesota river. An interesting

narrative of their escape will be found

below.

The severest fighting of the war, so

far, that we have any record of, took

place on Saturday and Sunday, at New

Ulm. The savages, to the number of

300 or 400, boldly came into the town

and fired upon the fort under Judge

Flandrau. They would shake buildings,

and get chance shots at stragglers,

their aim in many cases being very

accurate. The loss for the protection

of the place was gathered together

near the center of the town, while the

outskirts were entirely abandoned to

the Indians, who lurked and sneaked

behind the dwellings, or hurried on as

they pleased. The Indians must have

suffered severely during the engagement,

though as they carried away their dead, it

is not known how many were made to bite

the dust.

The loss on our side was ten killed and

fifty-one wounded, some of the latter

being mortally injured. Among those

killed are Capt. Dodd, well known to

all the older settlers; Rev. Mr. Smith of

Mankato; Mr. Edwards, editor of the

Le Sueur county paper, and Jerry

Quinn of St. Peter. Rev. Mr. Stein

of Jackson, was one of the principal

figures for the defense of the place,

and had the best rifle on the ground.

The forces at New Ulm were reinforced

on Sunday, and the Indians fell back.

The place was then evacuated by the

settlers, and the entire force fell back

toward Mankato; so that New Ulm, or

what remains of it, is entirely abandoned

by both friend and foe.

ESCAPE OF THE MISSIONARIES--NARRATIVE

OF ONE OF THE PARTY.

Mr. D. Wilson Moore, who escaped

with the mission party, has reached St.

Paul. He, with his family, was board-

ing at Pajukaze, with Rev. S. R. Riggs.

At 9 o'clock on the evening of the 13th,

Monday, a friendly Indian came to the

house, stating that the Indians were mur-

dering the whites and robbing the stores

at the Lower Agency. A few hours

later another informed them that still

several were transpiring at Yellow Med-

icine Agency, and they were advised and

urged to make their escape.

They left in haste at one o'clock, and

piloted by the Indians through a ravine

two or three miles, to the rapids, were

set across the river and left on a lonely

island. On Tuesday afternoon they

were visited by Mr. David Hunter, who

informed them that he had his teams hid

The Origin and Extent of our

Indian Difficulties.

From the St. Paul Press, 25.

The important and interesting narra-

tive of Other-Day--God bless the gen-

tle human heart that beats under his

dark skin!--throws great light on the

origin and extent of the Indian outbreak,

and very much abbreviates the propo-

sitions of the affair.

The prevailing idea that this outbreak

was an organized and preconcerted raid

of all the Dakotas, involving wide

combinations with other tribes, seems to

be entirely dissipated by this simple and

straight forward story. There might

have been a concealed organization with

a view to an onslaught on the whites,

among some of the Mdewakton Indi-

ans at the Lower Agency; but it is quite

obvious from this narrative that if such

a conspiracy existed, several of the most

numerous and influential chiefs were

not in it or in any manner access-

ory to it. Wahshaw, who arrived just

before the outbreak--was totally igno-

rant of it.

It is also evident that none of the Up-

per Sioux, the Wakpapas and Sissetons,

or Yanktons knew anything of such a

conspiracy; and they came into the raid

after the rising at the Lower Agency,

only because with true Indian logic,

they regarded themselves as hopelessly

involved in the punishment which they

fore saw would be visited on their friends,

the former--the Wakpapas--giving in

their adherence with great reluctance,

and protesting throughout against the

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

STILLWATER:

Tuesday, - - September 2, 1862.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.
IGNATIUS DONNELLY.
of Dakota County.

Extra Session of the Legislature
Called.

Proclamation by the Governor.

Whereas, it has been represented to me by petitions from different parts of the State, numerous signed, that the disturbed condition of our western frontier—hundreds of men, women and children having already been slaughtered by the Sioux Indians, and entire counties depopulated by the panic thus created;—with the necessity under which the State now labors to furnish thousands of her militia to the service of the Federal Government, and at the same time, to provide promptly for the defense of a line of frontier several hundred miles in length, against a ruthless and merciless enemy;—together with the fact that under our existing laws, the volunteer force already furnished, and now required from the State, and constituting nearly one third of the entire adult male population, are deprived of their voice in the conduct of public affairs at this most critical period, constitute such a contingency as demands the immediate assembling of the Legislature of the State.

Now, therefore, I, ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Governor of the State of Minnesota, do issue this my proclamation, requiring that the members of both Houses of the Legislature of the State shall, on the NINTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, NEXT, at 10 o'clock, a. m., convene in extra session, at the Capitol, in the city of St. Paul, to take such action as may be deemed necessary, for the welfare of the State and the protection of its people.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the city of St. Paul, this (L S) twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY.

By the Governor,

JAMES H. BAKER,
Secretary of State.

OUR PAPER TO-DAY. — Our readers must excuse the meagreness of our news to-day. We have just returned from a pilgrimage in the wilderness, if not as long as that of the children of Israel, at least as exciting and embarrassing. We have hardly been blessed with the sight of a newspaper for twenty days and make up our present issue while physically exhausted. We are thankful to be able to do so with our scalp in its proper place.

We are indebted to our friend, Mr. Easton, for the manner in which our two previous issues were gotten out.

This Morning's News.

We have news from Fort Ridgely up to Saturday morning. The Indians have deserted their village, and Gov. Sibley proposed to go there on Sunday with his forces. We hope he will bury the dead. He will find no Indians to-day. The volunteer cavalry have returned home in disgust at the inactivity. "All is quiet on the Minnesota?" No trouble is anticipated with the Chippewas. The women and children have been removed from the fort to St. Peter.

A great battle has been fought on the Potomac, and our forces are defeated. The retreating army strongly reinforced, takes a new position and prepares for another conflict.

We have also lost a battle near Richmond, Kentucky, and our troops have retreated to Lexington.

The Indian War.

Leaving Fort Ridgely on last Friday afternoon in company with the payment party and a small cavalry escort, we have just arrived home. Worn out by exhaustion, and sickened by scenes which chill the blood and make the heart sick, we have neither strength nor inclination now to comply with the request of hundreds of our friends to attempt a connected history of what has fallen under our observation during the ten days' siege of the Fort. The post was safe when we left, and we would gladly lift from memory many of the scenes of horror and the reflections of those days of peril. But they will be written up at a future time. We would rejoice to cover the deficiencies in our former communications, written under the excitement of the hour—some of which have appeared in these columns—but we cannot now. We would rejoice especially in giving full credit to certain officers and civilians through whose almost superhuman efforts the post was saved—to recount deeds of personal heroism among men and women that would add glory to the fame of any conqueror, and to show up the cruel apathy of other officers—a murderous apathy in moving to other times. To save labor, we append one of our last communications to the St. Paul papers, written under circumstances, the recollection of which even now chills the blood and crazes the brain, as giving a skeleton history of the last days of the siege.

Fort Ridgely, Aug. 25, 1862.
Written for the Pioneer and the Press, of St. Paul.
Hatched but one prisoner back to this

post since my last communication, and he so suddenly, that no opportunity was offered for writing up the events of the preceding day.

After closing my last on the morning of the 21st, the enemy appeared in considerable force, and opened a sharp fire on the garrison. They were successfully repulsed, and after a rambling fire of three-quarters of an hour, retired. About 6 o'clock in the evening the enemy reappeared, evidently to ascertain the strength of our force and the plan of our defenses. They were warmly received by our gunners and infantry, and at the going down of the sun all demonstrations ceased. This was a night of much anxiety, as all anticipated a night attack. Aside from a few alarms, however, nothing occurred to disturb the quiet of the night. Every man about the garrison was at his post, and but little rest was enjoyed by any. Here is one of the many difficulties surrounding our situation. The post was never designed as a place of defence; or, if it was, the author could never have made a more egregious or unpardonable blunder. Even Fort Snelling, with which your home readers are all familiar, could be more effectively and more easily defended by fifty men than this post could be with five hundred. The result is that, with our present force, every man is compelled to be on constant duty. Do our military and civil authorities at the Capitol know how long men can stand the labors and dangers that we have now faced for seven days without rest, only as we get it sleeping upon our arms? It would seem that that they are endeavoring to solve the problem, as we have not yet been reinforced by a man, or encouraged by a single word from headquarters.

THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY.
In anticipation of a desperate attack by the enemy in strong force, Lieut. Sheehan commenced on Friday morning to strengthen his position by throwing up breastworks around the garrison for the protection of his men. This work was but partially completed when, at one o'clock p. m., the enemy was seen advancing at a distance of two miles in great numbers and all mounted. Taking cover in the impenetrable ravines surrounding and completely impaling the garrison, seemingly designed by nature to favor an attacking party, they dismounted, and at two o'clock made their approach and attack simultaneously from three different points. Under their cover, our shells impeded their progress, but little. All of our previous engagements were as boys' play in comparison with this. It was evidently expected to be the last on the part of the enemy, for they confidently designed a charge and a capture. The first volley discharged from the woods, the high weeds and out buildings surrounding the barracks, was perfectly terrific. It seemed that all the incarnate fiends of hell were concentrated and let loose upon this little band, with all the ferrency of infuriated demons, crazed for blood and plunder. The fire was received with coolness by our men, and returned in the same spirit. Their little shelter afforded some protection, while the forces were so admirably distributed that little change of position became necessary. The officers and gunners were most exposed, yet but one man was killed, and three or four slightly wounded.

Lieutenants Sheehan and Culver were around with their men, and to their caution and prudence we are indebted for the few casualties. They directed their men to reserve their fire until a fair view of the enemy was obtained, and then to bring down an Indian every time. This coolness seemed to annoy and embolden the enemy, and every time they presented themselves, Sergeants Jones and Whipple and McGrew would send a volley of shells into them. From two until halfpast six o'clock this incessant fire was kept up. Volley after volley was poured upon us, yet our men did not waver. Once the enemy rallied in force at a given point to make a desperate charge with war clubs and tomahawks, after drawing the fire of one of our guns in their front. Their game was understood by Sergeant Jones, and he directed Sergeant McGrew to give them a shell, reserving his own. This done they arose to the charge, when a case of grape from Sergeant Jones' gun scattered and confused them. The enemy evidently felt that they had received the worst of it. The rapidity and volume of their fire perceptibly slackened, and before sundown they commenced moving off with their dead and wounded.

Early in the engagement they opened the government stables and cut loose all the mules and horses. The huge barn afforded them shelter, and by direction was fired by one of our shells soon after the commencement of the engagement. The snifter's store, with some old buildings, was likewise fired.

After seeing themselves failed in taking the post, their next game was to burn the barracks in which are the government stores, the families of citizens seeking protection, &c. A number of fire arrows were found on the route of

these buildings, but fortunately they failed in their mission. Every preparation was made for an attack, but the severe lesson of the afternoon, or a care for their plunder prevented.

About 6 o'clock Saturday morning this body of demons was seen approaching by the same route, but continuing along the ravines, and under cover of hills and wood, they passed by, most probably on their way to New Ulm or vicinity, from which direction the fires of burning buildings were seen all of Saturday night.

Sunday morning the commandant continued to strengthen his position. Three of the means of several thousand sacks of oats, barrels of flour, several hundred cords of wood, &c., additional barracks, inside of these at the outer circle of the grounds and immediately in the front and rear of the two buildings used as storerooms and quarters, were thrown up. If necessary to fall back within these, the six field pieces will be brought to bear upon every entrance.

Since the battle of Friday we have been undisturbed, but are in momentary expectation and preparation. The weather, perhaps, has had something to do with it, as we have had rain most of the day, and a good portion of the night.

The wounded and sick in hospital, under the skillful care of Dr. Muller and his excellent lady, are doing well. Dr. Muller has his hands full, and with his lady is unrelenting and untiring in his labors.

Some three hundred women and children are here for support and protection. This is a great embarrassment to the officers and soldiers. With them out of the way a great point would be achieved. When the hospital becomes filled with these, as will be the case if not removed soon, our position will be distressing indeed.

What is the matter at St. Paul and Fort Snelling? Have reinforcements been sent and cut off, or are we to be sacrificed to indifference and apathy? Let help be sent in such force that it can not be impeded. With this point in the hands of the enemy, the Mississippi will share in the universal desolation. In great haste,

A. J. VAN VORHES.

On the morning of the 27th, Capt. Ans. Northrup, in violation of the orders of the Grand Marshal of the reinforcement expedition, arrived at the Fort with 169 mounted men—being the first men we had seen, and the first intelligence received east of the Fort for eleven long, weary days. He reported Gov. Sibley at St. Peter, 45 miles distant, with one thousand infantry, where he had been for four days within the sound of our guns, establishing a magnificent "base of operations."

On the following day, the 28th, Col. Sibley arrived and immediately went into encampment within twelve miles of the enemy, where he still remained when we left at noon on the 29th. What has since been done, if anything, we have no intelligence. No doubt the Indians fled with their plunder and prisoners on the night of his arrival. We have no right, perhaps, to question his generalship at this time, and leave the matter with the Government. It was understood that he was talking of treating with the enemy! All we can now say is—God have mercy upon the man who will entertain the idea of a treaty with the Sioux nation when four or five hundred dead bodies of our slain fellow-citizens are lying within half a day's march of the encampment of Gov. Sibley's forces.

Let the Sioux Race be Annihilated.

On Friday the 22d ult., surrounded by a horde of six or eight hundred remorseless savages belonging a little band of brave men and three hundred wounded and half starved refugees women and children—men exhausted by continuous days and nights of battle and labor—with ammunition almost expended and the heart sick and faint with hope of reinforcements dying out—seemingly deserted by friends, and being pressed inch by inch into closer quarters by blood-thirsty enemies—with no light to cheer the gloom except a faith in God and a solemn resolve to die at the post of duty, if die we must—a little band of us—the "Old Guard" of Fort Ridgely—mutually pledged ourselves upon the altar of the Eternal God, that if either or all of us escaped from our then perilous situation, we would prosecute a war of extermination of the entire Sioux race;—that wherever a member of the race might be found, irrespective of age, sex or condition, his blood should atone the untold outrages of the past fifteen days on our western frontier.

We believe this to be the spirit which should actuate every white man. The race must be annihilated—every vestige of it blotted from the face of God's green earth. Otherwise our State will be ruined and white men slaughtered or driven from our noble young State. ASSURANCE;—that is the word.

Hon. Galusha A. Gros is unanimously nominated as a candidate for Congress from the 12th district of Pennsylvania.

Measures of Protection for Our Frontier.

Whatever may be the numbers or disposition of our frontier, no more fears need be entertained of a raid by them upon our settlers along the border, as such measures are being taken as will effectually prevent any hostile demonstration, and will visit upon the miscreants that destruction which they so richly deserve.

Two regiments of infantry, the Minnesota Sixth and Seventh, are now in the field—the greater portion of which accompany the expedition under Col. Sibley—three companies have gone up the Mississippi, in the direction of Crow Wing, and one company up to the scene of the recent disturbances in Meeker county.

The company from Stearns county, Capt. Barrett, has been ordered up the Sauk valley—giving great satisfaction to the members, a number of whom are from the Sauk county.

Capt. Davis of Goodhue county, has been sent with his company of horsemen to Fort Abercrombie, via St. Cloud, scouring the country as he goes. One company of Frontier Rangers is being raised in Fillmore county, and one in Winona. Thirty mounted men accompany Capt. Strook's command of the Seventh Regiment, through the country, to Forest City, and beyond. Capt. A. J. Edgerton, of Dodge county, has left with a company for the Upper Minnesota. Capt. James Starkey, Geo. W. Few, of Little Canada, Joseph B. Jones, of Benton county, and E. W. Durant, of Washington county, Benjamin W. Moore of Stearns county, are authorized to raise companies of mounted men, to be held in readiness to operate against the Indians on our frontier.

The Lesson.

The change which has been effected in the course of our American life by the great rebellion, has aroused the wonder, not only of Americans themselves, but of the world. From the most peaceful, we have suddenly become the most warlike people; from a state of almost universal profound ignorance of soldiery, we have sprung into the camp, and the field, and now count our veterans by the hundred thousands.

Yet a change more deep, more radical and valuable is that in relation to public sentiment. Not many years ago, men dared not speak of justice to the black man—now there is no surer way of bringing upon oneself general contempt than by speaking in the interest of slavery.

No one denies that our former nursing of slavery is the cause of the rebellion; all should regard it as a punishment for crime. The sooner we as a people recognize the fact that the *mighty wrongs*, and that he will average the wrongs of the downtrodden, the better it will be for us. We are not to forget that:

"Right repeat,
Will leave with the deep extinguisher's fierce onset,
Then fling with fiery strength, the mountain from its breast."

If we learn and practice upon the fact that Right is expedient, that every wrong brings affliction, the war which now desolates our land will be worth more than its costs. For justice is not only an essential element of statesmanship, but it is also a part of national strength.

With this lesson learned, neither traitors at home nor any combination of foes from abroad can ever destroy our nationality.

Military Appointments for the Sixth and Seventh.

We published last week the appointments which had been made in the Sixth Regiment up to that time, but as others have been since made, we republish the list complete, as well as the subsequent appointments for the Seventh.

Colonel—William Crooks, of Ramsey county.
Lieutenant Colonel—John T. Averill of Washburn.
Major—E. N. McLaren of Goodhue.
Surgeon—Dr. Wharton of St. Paul.
First Assistant—Dr. Daniels, of Nicollet county.
Second Assistant—Dr. Potter, of Dodge county.
Quartermaster—Henry L. Carver, of Ramsey county.

FOR THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.
Colonel—Stephen Miller, now Lieutenant Colonel of the Minnesota First.
Lieutenant Colonel—William R. Marshall, of Ramsey county.
Major—Edward C. Hamlin, of Stearns county.
Surgeon—Dr. Finch, of Dakota county.
First Assistant—Dr. A. E. Ames, of Hennepin county.
Quartermaster—Amni B. Cutter, of Anoka county.

Gen. John C. Fremont has been for several days a guest of Major Haskell, one of his aids, at Gloucester, Massachusetts. On Friday last he attended the Methodist camp meeting at Hamilton and was requested to speak. He complied, and addressed the audience on the affairs of the country, the officers of the Government and the duties of citizens.—His remarks were enthusiastically received.

New way of Protecting Railroads.

General Rousseau has hit upon a new expedient for guarding the road in his jurisdiction in Tennessee. He has issued an order to carry, free of charge, fifty wealthy and influential secessionists on each train, so distributed on the top of the cars that it would be impossible to shoot at the train without killing some of these. The order expressly requires one preacher to each car. So far it works well.

The following is the order referred to in the above. It receives the unqualified approbation of the soldiery.

Huntsville, Ala. August 3d, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 54.—Almost every day murders are committed by lawless bands of robbers and murderers firing into the railroad trains.

To prevent this, or to let the guilty suffer with the innocent, it is ordered that the preachers and leading men of the churches, (not exceeding twelve in number) in and about Huntsville, who have been active secessionists, be arrested and held in custody, and that one of them be detailed each day and placed on board the train on the road running by way of Athens, and taken to Elk river and back, and that a like detail be made and taken to Stevenson and back. Each detail shall be in charge of a trusty soldier, who shall be armed, and not allow him to communicate with any person.

When not on duty, these gentlemen shall be comfortably quartered in Huntsville, but not allowed to communicate with any one without leave from these headquarters. The soldiers detailed for guard of this character will report at these headquarters for further instructions upon the day preceding their tour of duty, at 3 o'clock p. m.

LOVELL J. ROTHSCHILD,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.
F. J. JONES, A. A. G.

Draft in Minnesota Postponed.

On account of the disturbed condition of affairs in our State in consequence of the outbreak of Indian troubles, it was considered impossible to complete the draft within the time specified by the Secretary of war, and the Governor has obtained permission of the War Department to postpone the time when the draft shall commence till the 3d day of October. General Order No. 42, dated Aug. 28th, by Adjutant General Mahon, is to that effect, which we cannot publish here by reason of its length.

A letter from one of Wilson's Zouaves at Pensacola, says they are sleeping in luxurious spring beds and upon pillows of softest down, upon which the fair daughters of Secession have been to close their languid eyes. The Zou-zou lounge upon carved sofas, survey themselves through splendid mirrors and read in the rich libraries for books to reveal. They stroll upon verandas and pluck oranges and lemons in gardens scented by magnolias and oleanders. A plenty of stray chickens, geese, ducks, &c., yet remain, and fresh beef in abundance. Verily the Zou-zou are in clover.

—John Minor Botts has been sent from Richmond to Salisbury, N. C., where he is kept under close surveillance not exactly as a prisoner, but not a free agent. His son has been drafted into the rebel army, under the new rebel conscript law, which takes all that were exempted under the previous rule—young Botts being lame. The removal of John Minor Botts was deemed necessary, in view of the close proximity was deemed necessary, in view of the close proximity of the Union army.

The new army of volunteers now being raised all over the country will never know anything of the privations of the men who enlisted last fall. Now the army will be all powerful. It cannot be outnumbered by the enemy. A thousand abuses that at first crept into the army have been removed. In every respect the volunteer of to-day has an advantage over his predecessor.

The Minnesota Cavalry, as it appears from the following dispatch from Cairo on the 26th, have been in an engagement with the enemy.

Fort Donaldson, garrisoned by four companies under command of Major Hart, of the 71st Ohio, was attacked yesterday by the forces of Col. Woodward and Johnson, numbering 800, and the rebels were repulsed with heavy loss. Colonel Lowe of the 5th Iowa Cavalry, commanding the districts of Forts Heiman, Henry and Donaldson, started immediately to reinforce Major Hart, arriving after the attack. This morning he started with four companies of cavalry in pursuit, and came up with the enemy about seven miles from here, on the road to Clarksville, strongly posted with his men in ambush. He (Lowe) attacked them, taking their cannon, and after half an hour's fighting, the enemy retreated. Col. Lowe's force not being sufficiently strong to pursue them farther, he returned to his post. We lost two killed and eighteen wounded. Lieut. Summers, of Co. B, was dangerously wounded. All the men manifested great courage and coolness, and are now anxious to meet the enemy.

Capt. Shelly's company, and we suppose a portion of Captain West's were stationed at Fort Heiman.

Some members of the Third who left the Regiment without permission, are now reporting at the Fort for duty.

Quota of Pennsylvania to be Voluntarily Raised.

Harrisburg, Aug. 27th.—Gov. Curtin confidently expects to make arrangements to allow each district a reasonable time to furnish its quota in volunteers, obviating a draft entirely as soon as enrollment is completed. The quota of each township, &c., will be ascertained, together with the credit list of each that is entitled to for men in the service.—It is expected that the quota of each company and subdivision can be ascertained by the 5th of September.

Captain Markham.

Capt. Markham, of the Second Minnesota, has returned home from the war, having resigned from disability to march, and from other causes. We have received the copy of a petition from all the members of his company, requesting the Captain to reconsider his determination to resign, and remain in command of company B. This is by no means the only testimonial which the Captain has received of his popularity and efficiency, and we regret that the nature of his wound compelled him to withdraw from the command of a company which is in such urgent need of good officers.—Rochester Post.

Going to their Homes.

Many of the families who fled from their homes in the Minnesota Valley at the time of the Indian outbreak, are now returning to their deserted farms. This is right. No danger need now be apprehended east of Fort Ridgely.

LOVE AND ITS END.—He resolved to travel, and so set off for foreign parts with merchandise; and by the brook side he took leave of me, and said, "Frances, so long as the brook runs, I will be faithful and truest heart to you, and be you the same." He could say all these fine words, and write them down too; that is the way with these false men; I could never have believed it. In the course of four years I got seventeen letters from him—from England, France and Spain. For a long time after I never got one. I waited fourteen years, then I heard that he had married a woman in Spain. I never wanted to hear any more of the bad man. I took out of my drawer the fine letters he had written me, and I burned them all, my love going off with them in smoke up the chimney.

BAUNSCHIEDTISMUS.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO announce to the people of Stillwater and vicinity, that he has been appointed by Dr. Joseph Baunschiedt, (Director of the Baunschiedt-Healing Institute, New York) as Legitimate Baunschiedtist, to introduce the wonderful Baunschiedt method, called "BAUNSCHIEDTISMUS." All operations are made in accordance with Baunschiedt's directions, and the remedies used have been imported direct from Germany, and kept on hand at all times a full stock of Baunschiedt's celebrated remedies, consisting of:—

THE LEBENSWEISER, (Life Reviver).
THE FAMOUS OLEUM BAUNSCHIEDT, with the look of Euphorbia, pointed in all modern languages, which can be had at the following prices:—

For one Instrument . . . \$2.50
One bottle of Oleum Baunschiedt . . . 2.00
Ten Instruments . . . 20.00
Ten bottles of Oleum Baunschiedt . . . 20.00

THE LEBENSWEISER, (Life Reviver), repairs the most complete apothecary's shop in the land and treats, cures, and cures effects are:—warming, stimulating, relieving and governing the circulation of the blood.

Rheumatic Pains, tooth and head ache, spasms, asthma, quinsy, loss of hearing, affections of the uvula, (hoarseness) &c. &c., are immediately, and diseases of the eyes, stiffness of the joints, jaundice, paleness, green sickness, leucorrhoea, gonorrhea, all sorts, flicens, or tetters, &c., &c., cured.

In critical cases, for instance, apoplexy, colic, inflammation on the chest, nervous fever, cholera, yellow fever, trances or apparent death, &c., where we have no time to be consultative, where the fact ought to be instantly decided, in such circumstances this proves at once the Life Reviver as a savior of life.

CHAS. M. GEHRLECHER,
Stillwater, April 29, 1862.—623.

PENSIONS.

\$100 BOUNTY AND ARREARS OF PAY. I am prepared to secure, for the parties interested, claims for military service in the present war, as follows:—

1st. PENSIONS for soldiers wounded in battle or disabled by disease contracted in the service, while in the line of their duty.
2d. A BOUNTY OF \$100 to the Widows, Children, or Heirs of deceased soldiers.
3d. ARREARS OF PAY AND ALL Allowances due the soldier at the time of his death.

Information by mail or otherwise, given gratuitously. All interested are invited to call upon or address the subscriber at the Postoffice.

ALPHRUS B. STICKNEY,
Stillwater, Minn., June 25, 1862.—421F

X. B. Pensions commence only from the date of application and completion of proof, in each case.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE,
Saint Paul, Aug. 4th, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon of the 6th September next, for furnishing the State of Minnesota with

One Hundred and twenty five Cords of Good Seasoned Oak Wood.

Said wood to be paid for in State Warrants, and delivered at the State Capitol as required.

CHARLES SCHUYLER,
State Treasurer.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Let-ter FRANKS, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, CHICAGO.

Be careful to buy only the genuine.

STATIONERY,
Of all kinds, very low.

CHAS. & CO.

Support your own Manufacturers.

W. M. M. CAPRON.

Having purchased the stock of
TINWARE HARDWARE AND STOVES

of H. B. Greenover, would respectfully announce to the public that he intends to keep a good assortment of the same, on hand, and will execute all orders with dispatch.

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Work

MADE TO ORDER.

ROOFING AND GUTTERS

AT THE

Lowest Prices.

ALL KINDS OF JOBBING

DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

W. M. M. CAPRON.

Stillwater, Minn., June 17, 1862.—41-AM.

H. M. CRANDALL!

Opposite Steamboat Landing,

MAIN STREET.

STILLWATER, MINN.

Wholesale and Retail dealer in

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS!

PAINTS, OILS,

Dye stuffs, Vanishing, Turpentine, Alcohol,

CAMPHENE,

Coal Oil,

AND

Burning Fluid,

Fine Toilet soaps, Hair & Tooth Brushes

And Perfumery

Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder

Braes, Patent Medicines,

FANCY GOODS,

PURE

WINE AND BEVERAGES!

For Medical Uses.

All carefully selected and warranted genuine,

at prices to suit the times for cash only.

D. BRONSON JR. & CO.

AGENTS FOR THE

McCORMICK REAPER,

BUCKEYE REAPER,

MOLINE

Local and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will pay from \$50 to \$75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address: R. H. BROWN, General Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

SURGEON PUGSLEY.—Dr. E. G. Pugsley, of this city, has been appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Minnesota First. The Doctor will leave to-morrow for the regiment, and will cheerfully convey letters and small packages to members of the regiment.

AT HOME.—We understand that Capt. M. W. Downie, of Company B, First Minnesota, is now at home on furlough, with authority to recruit for the First regiment. We have not had the pleasure of meeting with him, but are gratified to learn that his health is much improved.

EDITORS KILLED.—We regret to learn that two members of the editorial fraternity—Mr. Edwards of the *Le Sueur Journal*, and G. W. Otto Barth, Esq., of the *New Ulm Pioneer*—were killed at the battle of New Ulm.

Among those present at Fort Ridgely, but unharmed, were W. R. Marshall of the *St. Paul Press*, O. Brown of the *Faribault Republican*, and the editor of the *Messenger*.

IS TOWNS.—Mr. McCormick, of Chicago, the inventor and manufacturer of the celebrated McCormick reapers, is spending a few days in our city and vicinity, looking over our beautiful country, and sporting with gun and rod on our prairies and lakes. He expresses the greatest admiration of the beauty of our country, the healthfulness of our climate, and the productivity of our soil. Upon almost every farm he sees the evidence of his energy and genius—a McCormick reaper.

ARRIVAL OF AMMUNITION.—Quartermaster Saunders received from St. Louis on Friday last, per steamer *Canada*, 55,000 cartridges for infantry, 75,000 caps, 1270 rounds of fixed artillery ammunition, for six, twelve and twenty-four pound howitzers and cannon, consisting of canister, shell, shrapnel, &c.

MAJOR WELCH.—This gallant officer, recently exchanged, arrived in St. Paul a few days ago. He was taken prisoner at Bull Run, and received his appointment as Major in the Fourth Regiment while lying in a Southern prison. He will probably be assigned to that Regiment, as Major Baxter wishes to resign on account of ill health.

CAPT. FORDSON'S COMPANY.—Capt. Fordson's company, for some days past, has been on furlough, received orders on Sunday to report at Fort Snelling on Monday. The entire company left yesterday for the Fort. This company is attached to the Ninth Regiment. Their destination is not known, but it is expected they will be ordered to Smirke City to protect the northern frontier. They are a gallant set of men. Many of them are lumbermen and understand the peculiarities of the Indian character. When leaving, a number of them gave the regular Indian war whoop. The sound was familiar to us, having heard it so often during the past few weeks and under more trying circumstances. We almost instinctively took up our musket at the sound of the long, loud, and heard the clarion tones of Lieut. Sheehan ringing out "every man at his post!"

The company is officered as follows: Captain—E. A. Folsom, First Lieutenant—Wm. McKusick, Second Lieutenant—John Cover, Sergeants—J. J. Robertson, Samuel Winslow, Chas. O. Farrar, Franklin Rice, Joseph Mitchell.

FRONTIER GUARD.—This is the title of a Company organized in this city a few days since for the purpose of home protection. The company are organized under the State militia law, with the design especially of local protection. On Sunday, however, orders were received to repair immediately to Chongwata, to protect Heron's Trout, Esp. We have no right to question the policy of this movement, but from the best information we can get, there is not, and has not been, a hostile Indian within fifty miles of Chongwata. The company left yesterday at 1 o'clock on the steamer Allen, under command of Capt. Bronson. The company is officered as follows: Captain—David Bronson, Jr., First Lieutenant—C. J. Butler, Second Lieutenant—Thos. J. Yorks, Sergeants—J. H. Sawyer, Michael Moffat, Judge McMillan, John Lyons, John H. R. Murdoch.

Corporals—H. B. Knights, Duncan Chisholm, T. Schultz, A. M. Dodd.

We have seldom seen together a finer body of men. They are principally business men of the city, who have closed their stores, offices and places of business for the protection of the State. We hope to see them home in a few days. We think their mission useless, and hope the authorities will immediately recall them.

A SENSELESS SCARE.

—We understand that a few evenings since many of our citizens were frightened out of all propriety, and were thrown into a shameful and senseless panic. A nervous woman residing a few miles out of town, imagined she heard Indians in the vicinity of her dwelling, and arousing her husband, started for the city as if the devil himself were after them. Every household in the neighborhood was aroused by the cry of "Indians!" "Indians!" Arriving in town, the cry of fire and Indians and bloody murder resounded through every street, and in a few minutes bedroom drapery was fluttering in the breeze from every quarter—all rushing, they knew not where or for what purpose. The messengers reported all the buildings on the St. Paul road and in Hokcombe's Addition to be on fire and the inhabitants as being slaughtered by the million. But yet a single light from burning buildings could not be seen, or a single shriek heard from the murdered victims. The alarming parties declared that in passing the residence of our good-natured and inextinguishable friend, Albert Lowell, they heard the groans and wailings of the murdered family, and saw his residence in flames. Yet Albert was around the next morning with his milk-wagon at the accustomed hour, all unconscious that he or his family had been tomahawked or his house burned over his head. It required much exertion on the part of staid and sensible citizens to convince the excited crowd that they were making mules of themselves, and to induce them to go home and put on their clothes.

Seriously, persons should be exceedingly cautious, in the present excitement of the public mind, in indulging in creating unnecessary panics. Such things should be most severely reprimanded and punished. We do not believe there is a hostile Indian within one hundred miles of our city, or that there will be any; and it is cruel and shameful to unnecessarily excite the public mind. If any cause of anxiety should arise, which we do not apprehend, it should be met with coolness and bravery—not in a spirit of panic and confusion that would insure disaster and defeat. We advise all to keep their linen out. Say your prayers like good Christians, go to bed, look forward and you will get up all right in the morning. You are more likely to be struck with lightning than to be tomahawked. The Indian depredations are one hundred and fifty miles west of us.

LITERATURE OF PHYSICIANS.—It has always been said that physicians would do anything for a fee, however vile, and this has been proved by their liberal course toward Dr. J. C. Ayer's preparations. They have adopted them into general use in their practice, which shows a willingness to countenance articles that have intrinsic merits which deserve their attention. This does the learned profession great credit, and effectually contradicts the prevalent erroneous notion that their opposition to proprietary remedies is based in their interest to discard them. We have always had confidence in the honorable motives of our medical men, and are glad to find it sustained by the liberal welcome they accord to such remedies as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, even though they are not ordered in the books, but are made known to the people through the news-papers.—*New Orleans Delta.*

Drafting Commissioner Notice.

On account of the postponement of the session for Washington county will be at the sheriff's office on Monday and Tuesday, the 15th and 16th inst., to hear and determine all claims of exemption from military service.

Commissioner for Washington County.
St. Paul, Sept. 1, 1862-2w

Woolen Yarn, &c.

JUST received, a large stock of Woolen Yarn, Hoop Skirts, Traveling Dress Goods, white and colored cotton Hose, shirt-brail all colors, crocheted Brail all colors, white and colored wool Cotton, Swiss and Cambric Muslin, red and grey (with) Flannel, Denims, shirtings, linen Diapers, Grass, linen, cotton and silk Hosiery, Shirts, Pillow case Cotton, Velvet Ribbons, &c.

LEVY & DANIELS.

1862.] [1862.]

Commission, Forwarding, AND STORAGE.

PERSONAL attention given to the purchase and sale of Produce.
Agents for North Western Express Co.
Northern Line of Packets.
Sale of Tickets for the Rail Roads East and South.
The Pacifique M. & F. M. Insurance Co.
N. B. Cash paid for produce at all times.
BROWN WAREHOUSE, LOWER LEVEE, STILLWATER, MINN.

STATE OF MINNESOTA

SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

In compliance with an act entitled "An act to establish the State Land Office and for other purposes" approved March 10th, 1862, the following parcels of land will be sold at public auction at the office of the County Treasurer in the town of Stillwater, County of Washington, on Wednesday, the twenty second of October, 1862:

Land on which fifteen per cent of the purchase money must be paid down.

Denmark.

Sec.	Town.	Range.	Value of land per acre.	Value of improvements.
10	20	20	5.00	120.00
11	20	20	5.00	100.00
12	20	20	5.00	60.00

Atton.

Lot	Value of land per acre.	Value of improvements.
1 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
2 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
3 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
4 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
5 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
6 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
7 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
8 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
9 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
10 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
11 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
12 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
13 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
14 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
15 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
16 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
17 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
18 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
19 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
20 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00

Baytown.

Lot	Value of land per acre.	Value of improvements.
1 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
2 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
3 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
4 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
5 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
6 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
7 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
8 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
9 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
10 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
11 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
12 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
13 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
14 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
15 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
16 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
17 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
18 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
19 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
20 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00

Marine.

Lot	Value of land per acre.	Value of improvements.
1 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
2 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
3 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
4 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
5 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
6 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
7 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
8 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
9 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
10 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
11 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
12 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
13 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
14 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
15 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
16 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
17 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
18 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
19 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
20 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00

Cottage Grove.

Lot	Value of land per acre.	Value of improvements.
1 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
2 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
3 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
4 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
5 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
6 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
7 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
8 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
9 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
10 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
11 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
12 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
13 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
14 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
15 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
16 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
17 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
18 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
19 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
20 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00

Woodbury.

Lot	Value of land per acre.	Value of improvements.
1 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
2 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
3 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
4 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
5 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
6 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
7 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
8 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
9 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
10 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
11 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
12 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
13 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
14 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
15 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
16 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
17 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
18 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
19 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
20 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00

Greenfield.

Lot	Value of land per acre.	Value of improvements.
1 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
2 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
3 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
4 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
5 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
6 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
7 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
8 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
9 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
10 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
11 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
12 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
13 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
14 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
15 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
16 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
17 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
18 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
19 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
20 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00

Newport.

Lot	Value of land per acre.	Value of improvements.
1 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
2 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
3 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
4 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
5 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
6 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
7 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
8 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
9 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
10 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
11 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
12 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
13 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
14 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
15 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
16 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
17 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
18 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
19 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
20 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00

Stillwater.

Lot	Value of land per acre.	Value of improvements.
1 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
2 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
3 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
4 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
5 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
6 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
7 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
8 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
9 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
10 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
11 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
12 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
13 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
14 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
15 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
16 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
17 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
18 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
19 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
20 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00

Denmark.

Lot	Value of land per acre.	Value of improvements.
1 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
2 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
3 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
4 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
5 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
6 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
7 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
8 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
9 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
10 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
11 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
12 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
13 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
14 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
15 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
16 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
17 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
18 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
19 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00
20 (119 acs)	10.00	10.00

Cottage Grove.

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 which will be sold in lots of 10 acres each ex-
 cept the se $\frac{1}{2}$ ac $\frac{1}{2}$
 lands on which seventy five per cent of the
 purchase money must be paid down.

Denmark.

(10 acres) 16	27	20	12 50
(10 acres) do	do	do	12 50

College Grove

The Stillwater Messenger.

"Be just, and fear not—Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

VOLUME 7.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1862.

NUMBER 1.

THE STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Published for subscribers for two dollars per year, if paid within six months. An additional charge of fifty cents will be made when payment is delayed beyond that time.

OFFICE IN GREENE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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Twenty cents per square will be charged for each change or alteration ordered.

Displayed advertisements invariably charge extra rates.

DR. DE MONTREVILLE,
DENTIST.

STILLWATER, MINN.

On Monday and Tuesday of each week, Dr. DeMontreville will attend at his office professionally.

May 28, 1861.—57-16.

J. K. REINER, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon,
STILLWATER, MINN.

June 24, 1862.

MINNESOTA HOUSE,
ON MAIN AND CHESTNUT STS., STILLWATER.

U. SIEGENTHALER, PROPRIETOR.

THIS LONG ESTABLISHED HOUSE HAS been newly refitted throughout in good style, and convenient to the St. Croix and Chicago routes. Charges as moderate as any hotel in the city.

April 21, 1862.—3m.

H. F. NOYES, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office in Holcomb's new stone building, (up stairs), Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota. Residence, corner of Cherry and Fourth streets.

Wm. M. McCLUER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office in Greene's Block, Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

L. E. THOMPSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Office in GREENE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET, Stillwater, Minnesota.

S. S. MURDOCK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Stillwater, Minnesota. Collections made, and remittances promptly returned.

L. F. COONMAN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Office on the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro. Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

July 19th, 1862. v8-n44.

M. S. WILLARD,
FURNITURE DEALER.

Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

ELEGANT, Medium and Plain Household Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota. Stillwater, April 20, 1861.

Howe's Standard Scales.

FOR SALE BY
Vanderport, Dickson & Co.

No. 129 & 201 Randolph street Chicago. Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All friction received on Rails.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, etc.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, CHICAGO.

Be careful to buy only the genuine.

Exchange, Banking and Collection
OFFICE OF
DARLING & SCHEFFER.

STILLWATER, MINN. MINNESOTA
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, and Uncurrent Money.

Drafts for sale on the Eastern Cities and Europe.

Nov. 22, 1858. [CHARLES SCHEFFER, ftn1]

RUDOLPH LEHMICKE,
Attorney at Law.

NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office in Holcomb's Block, Stillwater, Minn.

WM. F. MASON,
Wholesale and Retail dealer in

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 4 Rogers' Block, 3d street, above the Bridge, ST. LOUIS, MO.

The only Wholesale Hat House in Minn. October 15, 1859.—v8-n37.

G. CARLI,
BANKER AND BROKER.

Exchange on New York, St. Louis, St. Paul, and all points.

Collections made promptly, remitted less current rate of exchange.

The Messenger.

Saturday, - September 13, 1862.

"The close grapple and sharp steel of loyal and patriotic soldiers must always put rebels and traitors to flight!"—Secretary Stanton, to the Soldiers.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

From Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn., August 22, 1862.

Editor Messenger:

Although Minnesota is not largely represented in this immediate vicinity at present, a brief account of things here may be interesting to your readers.

About one month ago the rebels, under Forrest, threatened Nashville. They advanced to within a few miles of the city, shot our pickets, burnt these bridges on the Chattanooga railroad, from six to nine miles from Nashville, and captured, disarmed and paroled the bridge guards, nearly one hundred men. For several days and nights the streets of Nashville were barricaded with army wagons and cotton bales, but the rebels did not enter the city to receive the attention of friends or foes; although both parties were anxious to give them a good reception.

Early on the morning of Tuesday, the 12th of this month, a part of Morgan's force captured about 150 of our men at Gallatin, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, thirty miles north of this city. They also took some seventy horses, and destroyed a number of railroad cars, burnt the bridges within reach, and destroyed telegraph wire, and the frame-work in a tunnel. The surrender was made without firing a gun. It is said that Col. Boone, the officer in command, was captured in bed. From that day our communication with the north has been irregular and uncertain. The boats coming up the Cumberland river have been fired into. Trains on the Tennessee and Alabama railroad, south of us, have been fired into, and beef cattle captured and the drivers made prisoners between here and Huntsville, Ala. Last Saturday an engine with a construction train left Nashville with hands to repair the tunnel near Gallatin. Three miles this side of Gallatin, at Camp Creek bridge, which had been burnt, the workmen were transferred to hand-cars. They had proceeded but a short distance when a band of guerrillas rode up and captured them. The engine returned to Nashville.

I have not mentioned that on Wednesday morning of last week, Col. Miller, the commander of the post here, with the 7th Pennsylvania and the 11th Michigan regiments, surprised and routed the guerrillas at Gallatin, killing and capturing a small number. However, at four o'clock in the afternoon, as they were getting on board the cars to return to Nashville, they were fired on from an ambuscade. They rallied and again scattered the guerrillas, and returned to the city, fearing an attack here.

On Tuesday of this week the rebels took Clarksville, some fifty miles below Nashville, where the Memphis branch railroad crosses the Cumberland. Our force at that place consisted of between 200 and 300 men, commanded by Col. Mason. They were behind a stockade, defended by a ditch; had two cannon, and loop-holes for muskets; yet they surrendered without resistance, to a force less than their own. When the guerrillas demanded a surrender, they offered Col. Mason two hours to consider. He replied that he had already ordered his men to stack their guns. Clarksville is the most important town on the Cumberland, except Nashville, and thus was it surrendered, with the fort, the two cannon, the guns, the wagons and a large amount of stores. The Nashville Union of this morning says the surrender of Clarksville is more deeply humiliating than the surprise and surrender of Murfreesboro. God help us! The Union calls for the hanging or shooting of officers for such surrenders. So may it be. Let us die, if we must, but let us not be disgraced, nor our country dishonored.

Day before yesterday Capt. Atkinson and twenty men of the 50th Indiana regiment, in a little stockade at Edgfield Junction, nine miles north of Nashville, were attacked by 1,000 guerrillas. For three hours the heroic little band defended themselves, and finally repulsed and scattered their assailants. They killed Morgan's Adjutant and a Lieutenant, and seven or eight others, and wounded two or three times as many more. The Union men of Nashville have already

presented the gallant captain with a sword. Let every man of the twenty be immortalized.

Yesterday a battle was fought near Gallatin, between 1,200 of our cavalry,—being portions of the 5th Kentucky, 7th Pennsylvania and 2d Indiana cavalry regiments, commanded by Gen. Johnson—and a rebel cavalry force said to be 4,000 strong. Our cavalry were defeated and about 700 of them taken prisoners, including Gen. Johnson. I obtained these facts from some of the fugitives who reached Nashville by way of Lebanon.

The soldiers of the Union here are not in the least disheartened. Our wiggers are working as no slaves ever worked to fortify Nashville, and we expect to defend it. We want to see our northern brethren here in hundreds of thousands—enough to overrun the country and hold it, and make victory sure.

J. W. B.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 28, 1862.

I wrote you a short letter on the 22d which I suppose is still lying in the Nashville post office. We had no mail from Louisville for two weeks, and we neither receive telegraphic dispatches nor army supplies. An attempt was made to maintain communication by way of the Edgfield and Kentucky, and the Memphis branch of the Louisville and Nashville railroad; but the destruction of Red River bridge, and the capture of our guards at that place, 100 in number, by 500 guerrillas, prevent the trains from reaching Bowling Green by that route. The bridge at Barron river, near Bowling Green, is partially destroyed, and also a number of bridges on the direct line between Bowling Green and Nashville. There is little more than one foot of water on Harpeth Shoals in Cumberland river, and the rebels occupy the banks of the river. Our troops and the rebels have been playing "Poor pussy wants a corner," around Gallatin for some time past. When I wrote the brief account of the defeat of our cavalry at Gallatin on the 21st, by the combined forces of Morgan, Forrest and Starnes, no statement of facts had appeared in print. I gave the statements of fugitives from the battle field. It happens that Gen. Johnson's whole force did not exceed eight hundred, while the rebels numbered at least 4,000 cavalry and infantry, having received large reinforcements, which Johnson knew not of when he marched to Gallatin on that ill-fated morning. Gen. Johnson and about 100 men were taken prisoners, while Col. Wynkoop with 125 Pennsylvanians, Lieut. Col. Stewart with 200 Indians, and about 300 Kentuckians, disregarding the order to surrender, cut through the rebels and escaped to Nashville.

The 2d Indiana cavalry had 257 men engaged, and lost 52 in killed and wounded, and 31 missing. They also lost 128 horses. The 4th Kentucky cavalry had 57 men engaged, and had 8 killed and wounded, 10 missing, and lost 31 horses. No statement of loss in the 5th Kentucky and the 8th Pennsylvania cavalry has yet appeared.

It is said the force in garrison in Clarksville was 400 strong, which Col. Rodney Mason surrendered to a guerrilla force no larger than his own. The rebels here sneeringly say that we bring guns here to be shot with ourselves. Ily the disgraceful and criminal surrender of Clarksville, we lost near one hundred thousand dollars' worth of supplies which had accumulated at that place in consequence of the low water on Harpeth Shoals.

The soldiers in all this region are on half rations, and the military authorities here have already seized most of the hands of the Nashville merchants.—No provisions are permitted to leave Nashville. Gov. Johnson has assessed the rich rebels here for the relief of their own poor, many of whom are in a suffering condition. Sugar is 40 cts., coffee 60 cts. and salt 10 cts. a pound.—Back in the country from Nashville the prices are two or three times as high as here.

Last Friday night the troops here were in line of battle expecting an attack. I do not think the rebels can drive us out of Nashville.

A visit to the fortifications on St. Cloud Hill a few days ago raised my spirits very much. The black-skinned laborers there seem the happiest men I ever saw, and I have never seen men work so anywhere. They keep up a continual shouting and singing of what

my father used to call "Virginia Corn Songs," while working as men only work for life or liberty. So many men working with so much earnestness, and so much apparent joyousness, and hope, was a most inspiring scene. They are crazy for guns. They have officers of their own from captains down to corporals. Some of them wear sergeant's swords, and some saber bayonets. The officers are very diligent and the men obedient. One night lately when an attack was expected, they were set to chopping down trees to obstruct the roads. Some held lights while others chopped, and they slew the timber like St. Croix lumber-men. They say if we have a battle, they will use their axes, picks and spades until they can arm themselves with the guns of the slain. The poor, despised slaves assist every way they can, and would shed their blood with us if they were permitted, while the petted Indians take advantage of our troubles to murder our women and children.

Some one got to Nashville with a few Louisville papers of last Monday, which told us of the terrible massacres in Minnesota. I read the terrible story with tears. My heart aches yet as I think of it.

I must close my hasty letter. The great armies of freedom in Tennessee and Virginia are falling back before the powerful and determined foes of our nationality. This is surely the darkest period of our history; but we will never despair. Though a million of us die, our country shall live!

J. W. B.

HOME.

"Home! home! sweet, sweet home! No place like home, there is no place like home!"

Oh! words, oh! tune, of more than earthly melody, there is such truth in you as starts the ready tears! There is no place like home!—mother, our husband and our wife, or the house which is our own.

But there are two things without which no such place as home can be, on earth or elsewhere: loved and loving friends must be there, and you must be secured to you, either by right of money or right of love, the privilege of seeing you when you will and please.

There—restricted in thought but this, that you regard as much the rights and comforts of others as you do of your own. Were the truth known, it would be seen that very few persons in this world have in reality a home. There is little selfishness in human hearts. There is not the love, the happiness, the comfort, the freedom that there ought to be among equal friends, even in their own homes; but how much less of these things have they who are doomed to be perpetual inmates of the abodes of others. Let him that hath a home, around whose cherry tree-side loved ones cluster, and there keep a warm and welcome place for him—whose neck is encircled morning and evening with the embrace of unselfish affection—a home where every member of the circle gives and receives joy and blessing by his or her presence—let him who has such a home thank heaven for the greatest blessing earth can bestow.

The Governor's Message.

We present to our readers the message of Governor Ramsey, delivered at the opening of the extra session of the Legislature. It will command universal attention:

Graden of the Senate and House of Representatives.

An imperative sense of official duty, supported by an unmistakable popular demand has induced me to call you together in extra session, to take measures and supply means to meet the necessities of the present extraordinary crisis in our history, for which the resources at the disposal of the Executive and the ordinary scope of the laws are totally inadequate. It is not probable that in the course of a century to come, an occasion will arise, equally serious or so urgently requiring the immediate interposition of the Legislature.

Through all the horrors of the gigantic civil war which has convulsed the country, and through our best blood has been freely given to its cause, and our homes were left desolate and our harvests to perish, that our citizens might hasten to the rescue of the imperiled Government, we have been still congratulating ourselves that our borders were far removed from the devastating scenes of war—that here under the serene skies of the far Northwest, our homes and households at least were secure from the havoc and violence of the strife.

From this dream of security we have been suddenly awakened to find our frontier settlements attacked and desolated by a treacherous foe, living unsuspected in our midst, whose first warning of hostility was the indiscriminate massacre of men, women and children.

The circumstances of this outbreak give it an aspect of wanton malignity and pervade scarcely paralleled, if at all, even in the tragic annals of Indian warfare.

Up to the date of this event the Sioux or Dakota Indians of Minnesota had, as a tribe, lived in terms of unbroken amity

and confidence with the citizens of this State, a friendship running back for more than a generation of traders and trappers. The depredations often committed by individuals, even the murderous raid of Ink-patch-ta's band, at Spirit Lake, in 1857, which was openly disavowed by the tribe at large, did not disturb this general feeling of confidence in our Indian neighbors.

In return for their lands, once comprising a large part of Minnesota, but which they had voluntarily relinquished to the United States by treaty, a home had been given them in the western part of the State, and munificent provisions made for their comfort, education and reclamation to civilized pursuits. Missions and schools had been founded among them. Numbers of our fellow citizens and their families had long dwelt among them from motives of benevolence or gain, to instruct them in the arts and duties of civilization, or engaged in the pursuits of peaceful industry. White traders had married Sioux women, and their offspring formed a link of sympathy between the races. Numbers of Sioux, on the other hand, had adopted the dress and customs of civilization; lived in houses and cultivated farms.

Prosperous and happy settlements had grown up around and near this mixed community, with whose inhabitants the Indians mingled in daily and friendly intercourse.

Even the occasional menaces and blustering demonstrations which sometimes arose when they were congregated in large numbers at the Agency, had never been regarded by the Government officers with serious apprehension, and a company of United States soldiers stationed at Fort Ridgely for the purpose, had always been sufficient to maintain order. But on this occasion the force had been augmented by an additional half a company at the request of the Agent.

A few weeks previous to the outbreak, a menacing demonstration of this kind had occurred at the Upper Agency, where the Indians had prematurely assembled in large numbers in anticipation of the payment of their annuities, but which on account of the tardy appropriations by Congress, had been unusually delayed. But this disturbance had been promptly allayed by the exertions of the Indian Agent, Mr. Galbraith, and the Indians had been sent away to their villages apparently satisfied with the result.

The money would soon be received, when they should be sent for. So assured was Mr. Galbraith of their pacific disposition, so unsuspecting of any possible danger of a hostile outbreak, that he had been sent away to their villages apparently satisfied with the result.

On the 15th of August, before the revolt, started from Redwood with a company of recruits, and was on his way to Fort Snelling, when he was recalled by the intelligence of a general massacre of the whites on the promise of a furiously to the reservation.

The blood indeed had fallen with appalling suddenness.

On the 17th of August, four massacres, it is said of Little Six's band, made their appearance at Aton, Meeker county, where they murdered a family of six persons. The assassins fled to Redwood, where fearful of being delivered up to punishment, they may have sought their own safety by instigating a general revolt. Perhaps this was but the first step in the development of a partial conspiracy—comprising one or more bands, to have fired the slumbering mine of hate and treachery so long masked under an appearance of friendship. The sanguinary contagion spread from band to band, and the morning of the 18th, in a moment, without a word or sign of warning, with the preparation on their part, or provocation on ours, all the innate ferocity of this savage race was let loose at once on the unsuspecting white inhabitants, and men, women and children were involved in an indiscriminate and awful massacre. A force of forty-five soldiers which had been sent up from Fort Ridgely, on the first rumor of disturbance, arrived only to be attacked in ambush and half their number, with their leader, slain. The horrible work of murder, pillage and devastation begun at Redwood was swiftly extended throughout the Sioux reservation, and the adjacent settlements where the families, living in isolated habitations at considerable distances apart, afforded an easy prey to the skulking foe. Hundreds of every age and sex perished by the hands of these remorseless butchers.

Hundreds who narrowly escaped, fled to Fort Ridgely, New Ulm, St. Peter, and other towns for protection, and the fearful tidings which bore spread universal consternation among the people. Tens of thousands, including many far from the scene of danger, fled with their families from this sudden, unseen, and stealthy foe, against whom all ordinary precautions seemed vain, leaving their crops to perish in the fields, and their property to pillage. The towns and cities could scarcely be said to be in danger, but the prospect of a general massacre of the whites on the promise of a furiously to the reservation.

When the first vague news of the revolt at Redwood was received on the evening of the 19th, I hastened immediately to Fort Snelling, and ordered four companies of the 6th Regiment, which had just been organized, to march at once to the scene of reported disturbances, and Hon. H. H. Sibley, whose residence of

thirty years on the frontier, and intimate familiarity with the Indian character and modes of warfare, indicated a special fitness for the service, was designated to the command.

On the 21st, when authentic information of the extent and character of the outbreak was first received, accompanied with the announcement that New Ulm had been attacked in force, and Fort Ridgely beleaguered, another force of seven companies was instantly sent forward under Col. Crooks, with orders to report to Col. Sibley. At the same time mounted volunteers were called upon, by proclamation, to join the force moving up the Minnesota Valley. This call was responded to with generous alacrity by about 600 mounted citizens.

While these bodies were moving up the Valley, companies of mounted men and infantry were sent as rapidly as they could be raised and equipped, for the protection of the sparsely settled districts of country lying north and south of the Minnesota river, which seemed to be exposed to incursions of marauding parties from that quarter.

In the meantime the Chippewas had assumed a threatening attitude, for reasons not now distinctly understood, but which, from its conjunction with the Sioux raid, gave rise, at the moment, to a wide-spread apprehension that these inveterate enemies had buried the hatchet in a league against the whites. The Chippewa agent, Mr. Walker, having failed in an attempt to arrest the Chief, Hole-in-the-day, fled to Fort Ripley, under the impression that a general massacre was to be attempted.

In consequence of this threatening disposition, the citizens of various exposed localities on the Chippewa border were as far as possible supplied with arms and ammunition, and detachments of troops, including companies of mounted citizens, were sent for the protection of the St. Croix, Rum river and Upper Mississippi Valleys. Four companies were sent to assist on the promise of a furiously to the State for the purpose of effecting a treaty with the Chippewas of Red Lake, and undertaking the task of restoring order among this tribe.

No depredations, however, have as yet been committed by the Chippewas, and they ever entertained any hostile intention, which is doubtful, it is likely that the efforts of Commissioner Dole, backed by the ample preparations made to enforce his authority, will be sufficient to ensure their quiet.

The outbreak of the Sioux occurred at a time when we were little prepared in many respects to meet so sudden an emergency. Fortunately, we had just raised a considerable part of the new levies ordered by the President. But most of these were farmers taken from the thick of the pending harvest, and had no military training, and were not prepared to do the heavy work of the campaign.

The occasion also revealed a very surprising and unexpected deficiency of fire arms and ammunition among our frontier settlers. Nothing more strongly shows the feeling of security among the people, and the great change in this respect from the frontier habits of twenty or thirty years ago, than the fact that of many of our sort, it is said, were not to be found in one-third of the houses. The deficiency was made up as much as possible by such arms as we could furnish, and by supplies of ammunition purchased here.

The urgent necessity for the prompt and speedy conveyance of troops and supplies to threatened points, and the want of regular means of transportation, made it necessary to authorize the impressment of horses and teams, which were in general willingly yielded and often volunteered by their owners for the purpose, in all cases to their great inconvenience, and often to their damage, though at stipulated rates of compensation.

Certain persons were also commissioned to raise detachments of mounted men for special and instant service, and were authorized under certain restrictions to impress horses. The emergency which made it necessary to resort to this measure, having passed, and learning that the authority given was sometimes abused, or taken advantage of by unauthorized parties,—these orders have generally been revoked. I trust that you will provide the requisite compensation for the parties whose property has been impressed for the public service, and there can be no doubt that necessary expenditures under this head will be ultimately reimbursed by the General Government, in whose behalf they were incurred.

Our new volunteers, though brave, are as yet inexperienced, and in other respects ill prepared for the active service into which they have been ordered. The want of disciplined troops being early felt, the Third Minnesota, then on parole at St. Louis, was at my request ordered

to report here. They arrived on the 24th inst., and were instantly dispatched under Major Welch to the scene of hostilities.

In the mean time the progress of the Indians appeared to be checked.

On the 24th of August, New Ulm, into which a body of citizens under Judge Flandrau, had thrown themselves for the protection of its inhabitants, was relieved by a detachment of Col. Sibley's troops, after having bravely fought and repulsed the enemy in a severe battle on the preceding day. The place was then evacuated in order to convey the women and children who had fled thence for refuge, to the number of 2,000, to a place of permanent safety.

On the 5th ultimo Fort Ridgely was relieved by a volunteer force of mounted citizens, under Lieutenant Colonel McPhail, sent forward by Col. Sibley, who arrived next day with his whole force.

They found the brave little garrison nearly exhausted with the labors and vigils which they had undergone their heroic defense of that week past for a period of nine days, during which they had sustained and repulsed three several desperate attacks in force. A number of brave men fell in these encounters.

While in this direction, the Indians appeared to be retreating before our forces, news came on the 27th, that the settlers at Breckinridge, on the Red River, had been massacred, and that Fort Abercrombie was seriously menaced.—To two companies of infantry already on the march for the protection of settlements in that quarter, two more were now added.

On Sept. 3d, Capt. Strout's company was unexpectedly attacked by 150 Indians at Cedar City, in McLeod county, and retreated to Hutchinson, which had been fortified. An attack was made at the same time on Forest City, which had also been fortified by the citizens, and was repulsed by them. It was renewed again at Hutchinson, a few days after, and repulsed. Their depredations had now extended through the whole country west of Forest City, and many persons were murdered, and much property destroyed. Reinforcements on the way to this district, at the time of these occurrences, have since been distributed at various points in and beyond the settlements, and a portion of the Third regiment, as soon as it arrived, was dispatched in that direction.

Intelligence was also received that the raid had extended into Jackson and adjacent counties on the Iowa border.

The troops for the protection of the southwestern frontier, in the meantime, were placed in charge of Col. Flandrau, whose energetic defense of New Ulm, had proved his capabilities for the service. Troops were forwarded to him as rapidly as they could be raised and equipped, and he has now under his command a force of about 500 men, which in an emergency can be largely reinforced from the citizens in the vicinity.

All the arms and ammunition not in the hands of troops in active service, which could be obtained from any quarter have been distributed as far as possible to the citizens of every locality which seemed to be in danger. By these precautions and the distribution of bodies of troops at short distances apart, our whole Indian border, along the line of the Chippewa country, from Chongawasha, in the St. Croix valley, to Crow Wing, on the Mississippi, and thence to Fort Abercrombie, on Red River, and all along the frontier exposed to Sioux depredations, from the Sauk valley, southward, via Fort Ridgely to the Iowa line, has been put in a state of defense, as far as defense is practicable against these secret and skulking marauders, over such a vast extent of country, with the small number of troops and still smaller supplies of war material at our disposal.

Two thousand one hundred and fifty troops, and several hundred irregular mounted men are now scattered along this extensive line, and there have been issued to citizens 1,056 stand of arms, 3,175 pounds of powder, 1,200 pounds of lead, and 28 sacks of shot.

These dispositions were at first made chiefly with a view to the immediate security of the lives and property of our frontier settlers, to restore that confidence throughout our western and northern counties, which was necessary to save the crops from destruction, and to support the citizens in measures of self-defense.

Perhaps it will be necessary, in order to prevent the depopulation of these portions of the country, to maintain small bodies of troops there for some time to come.

In the meanwhile no necessary preparations have been neglected for the pursuit and chastisement of the Sioux.

Col. Sibley—with a force of 1500 men at Fort Ridgely, a small body of mounted men, and several pieces of artillery, all we have—has the direction of offensive operations; which he has been instructed to carry on with all possible vigor and despatch.

He is, however, as yet very deficient in cavalry, the large force of mounted citizens who generously accompanied him for the relief of Fort Ridgely, having disbanded when that object was attained, with the exception of about ninety men.

A large organized body of cavalry was considered indispensable for an effective campaign, and at my urgent request many delays, the President has been

Local and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

EMPLOYMENT.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will pay from \$25 to \$100 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address: **EMERSON MACHINE CO.**, EAST, R. JAMES, General Agent, Minneapolis, Minn.

NOTICE.

NOTICE. A postmaster is required to notify by letter (returning the paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper from the office and state the reason for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office—whether directed to his name or another—whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the post-office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send it, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, if he takes it out of the post office. The law proceeds on the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take news papers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE COWARD'S RETREAT.—Examining Surgeons' offices, in view of a draft.

The Annual Conference of the M. E. Church in Minnesota will meet in Winona on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

Our citizens should bear in mind that the full term of the city schools commences next Monday, 22d.

The Governor has requested the War Department to send up the First Minnesota Battery for service on our frontier.

L. E. Thompson, Esq., who has just returned from an eastern tour, will please accept our thanks for an arrival of papers.

True, O. Brick.—Brick Pomeroy, in a rough and ready style, says that "the true woman, after this war, will more dearly love a brave man's wooden legs than a coward's meat ones."

We Feel Proud of Her.—Minnesota, a small State in population and the one nearest the north pole, is warm in patriotism. She now has over ten thousand gallant sons in the field.

Two new companies—Captains Harrison and Fulton—are in camp of instruction at Hudson. They should be kept on the St. Croix, which we presume will be done, until Indian difficulties assume a better aspect.

Burglary.—The boarding house of Charles Upstill, on Nelson's Avenue, was entered on Sunday night through a window. Mr. Upstill's pants were removed from the head of his bed and something over twenty dollars abstracted.

Good.—Capt. Samuel, who has been commissioned by the Governor of Wisconsin to look after the Chippewa tribes along the St. Croix on the east side, has commenced arresting all persons who go to alarming and unnecessary rumors calculated to excite parties among the settlers.

Half Barrels.—A CONVENIENCE.—Messrs. Seymour & Webster, at their extensive shops at the State Prison, are furnishing half-barrels for flour at the same price of sacks—only 25 cents each. The State Prison barrels are given the preference all over the State for their excellence and beauty of finish.

Capt. Bromley made a flying visit home a few days since and returned to Fort Ridgely yesterday. He reports his boys well, with one exception, and in excellent spirits. Private Bean, who was wounded at Birch Coulee while Col. Sibley's command was going to the relief of Capt. Grant, is rapidly recovering—being the only member wounded in company I.

RETURN HOME.—The Frontier Rangers of this city, Capt. D. Bronson, returned home on Saturday from the Upper St. Croix, after spending a fortnight in the vicinity of Chagwagan. The few scattering Indians in that vicinity have disappeared, and those heard from farther in the interior were engaged in their usual pursuits—gathering rice, cranberries, etc. The settlers in that vicinity had become reassured and returned to their homes.

From the entire line of march of Capt. Bronson's company, we hear the most complimentary mention made of the gentlemanly conduct and soldierly bearing of his command. Indeed, nothing else so soldierly conduct could be expected from such a class of men.

In naming the officers of this company in a previous issue, we are informed we made an error in one of the Lieutenants. Judge McMillan, instead of T. J. Yorks as announced, is the Second Lieutenant.

Aid for the Refugees.

We are requested to state that a meeting of ladies will be held to-morrow, assembling at 9 o'clock, in the front room of the Messenger office building, second floor, for the purpose of manufacturing clothing for destitute refugee families now flocking into the interior towns. The meeting is called without reference to any of the benevolent associations now laboring for the same object, in which all the ladies of the city are requested to participate. It is desirable that a box of clothing be dispatched immediately. Ladies are requested to come prepared for making up material now on hand. Donations of material or clothing on hands will be thankfully received and promptly forwarded.

SEND US A SOUVENIR.

The gentleman who uttered his bill of complaints through the St. Paul Press, under date of September 4th, charging us with endeavoring to write the commander of Fort Ridgely into military notoriety, at a time when we knew that the few soldiers and three hundred refugee women and children could never get out of the post without reinforcements, nor having ammunition sufficient for another battle, will please send us a look of his hair—free from nits, if possible—as a souvenir.

We will frame the hair, if he will fill the vermin—besides praying morning and evening for a hardening of his brain.

LIEUT. T. J. SHEEHAN.—We had the pleasure of meeting Lieut. Sheehan, in St. Paul last Saturday, the gallant commander of Fort Ridgely during its ten days' siege. Lieut. Culver, who has been promoted to a Captain in company B, by reason of the death of Capt. Marsh, is now in command of the post. The friends of Lieut. Sheehan will urge his appointment to a field position in the new cavalry regiment recently authorized by the General Government.

STAND TO YOUR POSTS.—No man should leave our State, to insure safety against Indian raids. Those exposed on the frontier should remove their families to places of safety; but patriotism, love of State and country, self-interest—revenge, if need be—should induce every citizen to remain at home until every red dog is shot. This fairest and most promising of all the States of our Union must never be sacrificed and permitted to fall back into the hands of a few bands of godless, reckless and soulless savages. Stand by your homes and your State till the last Indian is killed!

SCHOOL EXAMINERS.—The board of school Commissioners, at their late session, appointed the following gentlemen to act as County Examiners of teachers in their respective Commission districts:

First District—Dr. J. R. M. Gaskill.

Second—Rev. W. T. Boutwell.

Third—Rev. J. L. Howell.

Fourth—A. L. Hutton.

Fifth—J. J. Rice.

ACCIDENTS.—A man, whose name we did not learn, while driving at a careless rate near the city last evening was thrown from his buggy, resulting in a broken leg.

A deaf and dumb man, whose name we do not now remember, has for some time past been employed about the mill of Hersey, Staples & Co., got caught in a circular saw a few days since, losing one finger and otherwise mutilating the left hand.

One Glean of Sunshine.

There comes one gleam of sunshine from the east. After crossing into Maryland and pillaging the country and threatening Pennsylvania, the report now is, that the rebels are recrossing the Potomac to the sacred dirt of Virginia. Thus far—the retrograde movement—is encouraging; but the "brilliant strategy," by which McClellan was to make his rear and annihilate Stonewall Jackson's entire force, had not transpired at last accounts—and we fear it never will transpire. This morning's dispatches will probably let us know.

Notice to Parents & Guardians.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY of Stillwater will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 24th. It is hoped that the pupils will be in readiness with the books authorized by the State Board, and a prompt attendance given on the first day, that the schools may be properly graded.

Books may be had at Martin Johnson's.

By order of the Board of Trustees, ARIAL ELDREDGE, Clerk.

Sept. 8, 1862—3rd-93

D. BRONSON JR. & CO.

AGENTS FOR THE

MCCORMICK REAPER,

BUCKEYE REAPER,

MOLINE PLOW.

STATE OF MINNESOTA

SALE OF SCHOOL LANES.

In compliance with an act entitled "an act to establish the State Land Office and for other purposes," approved March 10th, 1862, the following parcels or tracts of land will be sold at public auction at the office of the County Treasurer in the town of Stillwater, County of Washington, on Wednesday, the twenty second of October, 1862.

Land on which fifteen per cent of the purchase money must be paid down.

Denmark.

Sec. Town. Range. Value of Land per acre. Value of Improvements.

Lot 1 (119 acres) 16 27 20 5.00 75.00

Lot 2 (119 acres) 16 27 20 5.00 75.00

Lot 3 (119 acres) 16 27 20 5.00 75.00

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Lot 92 (119 acres) 16 27 20 5.00 75.00

Lot 93 (119 acres) 16 27 20 5.00 75.00

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE

EASTERN MARKETS,

THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

COMPRISING IN PART:

GROCERIES, WOODEN WARE, GLASS WARE, CROCKERY, QUENWARE, LAMPS, HARDWARE, SAWS, CUTLERY, IRON, STOVES, RUBBER SHOES, CARPETS, MATTES, WALL PAPER, IMPLEMENTS, AGRICULTURAL.

DRY GOODS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

AND

YANKEE NOTIONS GENERALLY,

WHICH THEY WILL SELL AS CHEAP,

IF NOT CHEAPER, THAN

"ANY OTHER MAN."

Give us a Call and Examine the

Goods, before

PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

Stillwater, Minnesota, May 24th, 1862.

COOKING STOVES.

The Minnesota, Victor, Oak and Ledger, with furniture complete, for sale low by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

"BROWN'S SUGAR CURED HAMS."

An extra article. Second to none in the market—always on hand and for sale at prices that all can readily see. HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

CLEAR, MESS, and PRIME PORK—Lard in half and whole barrels, or small quantities. HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

SHAWLS, Balmoral Shirts, Sun Umbrellas, Parasols, Fans, Shakers, Gloves, Mitts, &c., &c., at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

LADIES' MISSES and CHILDREN'S Hosiery, Shirts, all the styles, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

CARPETS, &c.—All Wool, Three Ply, Ingrain, Stair Carpets, Painted do., Cotton Carpets, Jute Mats, Velvet Rugs, &c., at Eastern prices, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

MEN and BOYS!—Select your Hats and Caps while the assortment is large, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

DENTISTS, Druggists, Domestic, Ducking, Hosiery, Hickory, Tickings, Sateen, Cashmere, Blue Skirts, Kentucky Jeans, French, Blankets, Woolen Yarns, Carpet Warp, Woolen Socks, for sale low, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

TEAS—Imperial Gunpowder, Moyne do., Oolong Extra, &c., sold without reference to War times and prices, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

MILL owners and others will take notice! The "PATENT LUBRICATING OIL" makes the place of Lard Oil for all purposes, and is sold at 2 1/2 cents per Gallon Cash, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

PAINTERS SAVE YOUR MONEY!—HENZOLD, a substitute for spirits Turpentine and better for all uses. Try it! Try it! Only 35 cents per Gallon, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

MILLERS will find a large assortment of Mill Saws, Circular and Cross Cut Saws, Lath and Shingle Yarn, Mill Files, Dabbitt Mill, &c., at HERSEY, STAP

The Stillwater Messenger.

"Be just, and fear not--Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

VOLUME 7.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1862.

NUMBER 2.

THE STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Is furnished to subscribers for two dollars per year if paid within six months. An additional charge of fifty cents will be made when payment is delayed beyond that time.

OFFICE IN GREENE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

RATE OF ADVERTISING.

One square, for one insertion, (10 lines or less) constitute a square.	\$1.00
Each additional insertion.	.50
One-fourth column, 3 months.	15.00
One-half column, 3 months.	30.00
One column, 3 months.	60.00
One column, 6 months.	100.00
One column, 1 year.	180.00
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year.	25.00
Do. do. do. 10 lines or less, 1 year.	40.00
Do. do. do. 15 lines or less, 1 year.	55.00

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specific number of insertions will be continued until ordered otherwise. Written or verbal notice, they shall be ordered, and payment exacted accordingly. Twelve cents per square, will be charged for each change or alteration ordered. Displayed advertisements liberally charged extra rates.

DR. DEMONTREVILLE,
DENTIST
STILLWATER, MINN.

On Monday and Tuesday of each week, Dr. Demontreville will attend at his office professionally.
May 26, 1861. -37-45

J. K. REINER, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
STILLWATER, MINN.

MINNESOTA HOUSE,
OS MAIN AND CHERRY STS. STILLWATER.
U. SIEGENTHAL, PROPRIETOR.

THIS LONG ESTABLISHED HOUSE HAS been newly refitted throughout in good style, and convenient to the Steamboat Landing. Charges as moderate as any hotel in the city.
April 21, 1862. -38-

H. F. NOYES, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE in Holcomb's new stone building, (up stairs.) Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota. Residence, corner of Cherry and Fourth streets.

Wm. M. McCLUER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
A. LAW OFFICE in Munk's Block, Chestnut street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

L. E. THOMPSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
OFFICE IN GREENE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET, Stillwater, Minnesota.

S. S. MURDOCK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
A. LAW OFFICE in Munk's Block, Chestnut street, Stillwater, Minnesota. Collections made, and remittances promptly returned.

L. R. CORNMAN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
OFFICE ON THE SECOND FLOOR of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.
July 19th, 1859. -38-44-

M. S. WILLARD,
FURNITURE DEALER.
Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.
ELEGANT, Medium and Plain Household Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
and General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota.
Stillwater, April 30, 1861. -53-

Howe's Standard Scales.
FOR SALE BY
Vanderwood, Dickerson & Co.
The Plate Warehouse,
Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph street
Chicago. Weigh out of Level
No Check Racks. All
factors received on hand. \$2-1/2

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, CHICAGO.
Be careful to buy only the genuine. -54-

Exchange, Banking and Collection
OFFICE OF
DARLING & SCHEFFER,
STILLWATER, MINN. -55-
Dollars in Exchange, Coin, and Uncurrent Money.
Drafts for sale on the Eastern Cities and Europe.
KETCH A. DARLING. [CHARLES SCHEFFER] -56-

RUDOLPH LEHMICKE,
Attorney at Law.
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office in Holcomb's Block, Stillwater, Minn.

WM. F. MASON,
SUCCESSOR TO WM. BARRETT.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HATS, CAPS, FURS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 4 Rogers' Block, 34 street, above the Bridge,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
The only Wholesale Hat House in Minn.
October 18, 1859. -56-17-

C. CARLI,
BANKER AND BROKER,
EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS,
Bought and sold.
Collections made promptly, remitted less
current rate of exchange. -57-

The Messenger.

Saturday, - September 20, 1862.

"The close grapple and sharp steel of loyal and patriotic soldiers must always put rebels and traitors to flight."--SECRETARY STANTON, TO THE SOLDIERS.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

From Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 4, 1862.

Editor Messenger:

Scribbles from here may possess little interest while events of so much importance are transpiring in Virginia, and even in our own State.

The surrendering mania which has raged as a violent and contagious epidemic in this region for the last two months, is believed to be abating.

Several thousand sick and convalescent soldiers have arrived in this city from the southward within the last few days. It would seem that the army is falling back this way, or at least getting ready to.

The guerrillas are in possession of Columbia, forty miles south of Nashville, and the Tennessee and Alabama railroad south of that point seems to have been abandoned by our forces. We still hold the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad from this place to Stevenson. Gen. Baell arrived in Nashville Monday and left Tuesday. Brig-Gen. Rousseau is now in command of the forces in and around Nashville. The troops are still on half-rations. There is no water on Harpeth Shoals in the Cumberland river, at any rate not enough for the smallest boat; and when the bridges, tunnels and trestle-work on the Louisville and Nashville railroad will be repaired, and trains running safely through, I know not.

The last month's back mail arrived safely in Nashville, Monday, from Bowling Green, on a train of army wagons, escorted by 300 guards. It took until five o'clock Tuesday evening to distribute the mail, at which time the delivery of letters commenced. I was informed at the post-office that there is no regular arrangement for conveying the mails between Nashville and Bowling Green, and the letters have been written during the last three weeks still lie in the Nashville post office. When you receive this, and a letter written last week and one the week before, you can look over them at your leisure, and throw them into your trash box. I do not wish to bore my friends, the dear readers of the dear old Messenger.

The Nashville Union and the Dispatch have to go a-begging for northern papers, or any others. There is a line of stages now to Franklin, on the Louisville railroad, forty miles north of Nashville. It is a private enterprise. I was wrong in stating that the bridge over Barren river had been destroyed, it is bad enough as it is.

You have heard of the heroic defense of Fort Donelson by Major West and 300 men of Rodney Mason's regiment, the 71st Ohio, against 780 infantry and cavalry and two pieces of artillery; the same two cannon taken at Clarksville. You have also heard much more than we have of the defeat of the brave General Nelson, near Richmond, Ky., last Saturday, by a large rebel army under Gen. Kirby Smith. The new recruits fought like men, but were overpowered by superior numbers. When will we have men enough to whip these infernal rebels? I know they will come. For every soldier that falls in defense of his country, a dozen more will cry out from the North--

"Lead us to cotton's lord,
Let us conquer him or die!"

I learn by a letter from home dated Aug. 13th, that the people are thoroughly aroused once more. Is Afton still the banner town? I think it must be so. I heard the Hon. W. H. Burt, in a speech at one of our war meetings, last fall, that when the proper emergency arrived he would enlist. The emergency is upon us, and I am happy to learn the promise is fulfilled. He will handle a sword or any other weapon of war, with effect, and he will not surrender. My venerable friend, Judge Thomas, of Afton, told us, last fall, that if the worst should come to the worst, if we should be defeated and driven back step by step, he would join us and die with us.

The emergency, requiring him to carry his burden of years to his country's battle field, has not yet come, and he is already well represented by his sons, but if a powerful rebel army should ever cross the Ohio river, if unhappily, he

should ever hear that the primitive and sacred soil of freedom is really invaded, then let him come, let every man in the whole North come, and hunt back the legions of rebellion, till the channel of the Beautiful river is choked with the carcasses of the sacrilegious and partricial traitors, and its waters crimsoned with their blood.

J. W. B.

From another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8, 1862.

Is it not disheartening? A year and a half at war, hundreds of thousands of men sacrificed, hopes crushed, homes made desolate, and what have we accomplished? Why is it that Washington is in danger? Why can we not have a policy? Must we be forever advancing and retreating? Are we in earnest? The people are, and so is the army. Then why prolong the war unnecessarily, while the happiness of twenty millions of people is endangered in order that thirty thousand residents of the border States may have their way?--in order that Slavery, the main support of the rebellion, may not be hurt? Must we still legislate for Kentucky, or are the opinions of the masses to have some weight? Why continually turn a deaf ear to good, true and loyal men, but be ever ready to listen to

"The cowardly doghouse who talks of war
But thinks we are going a little too far:
Hoping the North may win the fight,
But thinking the South is partially right."

O, for a Jackson in times like these--a man who would define a policy and carry it through--who would lead us on to Richmond,

"Where the traitors plot in foul debate
To war with God, and strive with fate;
Digging pitfalls to catch their slaves,
Fifteen to serve as their own graves."

Where the wretched Northern renegade
On a Southern Journal piles his trade,
Swearing and writing with scorn or smile,
That all that is 'Yankee' is low and vile."

But we have not a Jackson, or if we have he is not where we would like to see him. For my part I am about tired of serving the country where nothing is done. One year ago, the First Minnesota were encamped near Potosi, and doing picket duty on the Potomac river at Edward's Ferry--now the rebels have full possession of that stronghold, or had at last advice. The doughfaces may howl about slavery and fear for the safety of the "peculiar institution," and advocate a long war as a better thing for the country than confiscation or emancipation, but we who have enlisted to put the rebellion down, "don't see it in that light." If slavery is an obstacle to the speedy overthrow of the rebellion, let slavery go down. Prate as you will about violating the Constitutional rights of "our deluded brethren"--it is "it is our deluded brethren" who have the South--the South who have violated the Constitution by rebelling against the government any rights which we who are fighting for the government are bound to respect, unless it be the right to the punishment their heinous crime so richly merits! Should they take a step forward and strike at the root of the rebellion, what guarantee have they that they will retain their positions twenty-four hours after the overt act is committed? Do you know that members of General McClellan's personal staff, claimed, when General Order No. 154 was issued, that the General had fastened a policy on the Administration, and that he would go as far as any one, if he was not afraid of having his orders revoked? That order says that "Persons of African descent, including those held to service under State laws, have always been received, protected and employed as laborers at wages" and that persons so subject and employed "have always understood that they could never be reclaimed by their former holders," he therefore declares that "they will receive permanent military protection against any compulsory return to a condition of servitude." Let the President go one step forward and sound the death knell of slavery, and the backbone of the rebellion will be broken then, and not till then will the Anacostia show himself. It may be policy not to have a policy, but it seems to me to have tried so hard to give the rebellion a death-blow, and who have been constantly running to and fro, hither and thither, for a year and me to talk about it--the game of death goes on day by day, hour after hour, and no Union advantages. One day, one policy, the next a double-headed wheelbarrow, the next a vacillating course brought to an end? Even now, in the capital of a free nation, a military dictatorship is talked of, and

talked of too by men generally well posted in the manner in which things are conducted at the White House. Halleck is talked of as Dictator and McClellan as Commander-in-Chief. You may scout the idea, but it is not unlikely, for there is a power behind the throne greater than the throne itself. That power has evidently determined that come what will the institution of slavery shall exist after the war as it did when the war began.

"Wolfish, dark plague, do your best,
There's a reckoning for you as well as the rest;
Eastward or westward your glance may bend
But the devil always tries, up in the end."

News in general I have none--the boys of the First are in the neighborhood of Rockville, Md., and are seeing active service to their hearts' content. They are in earnest.

Despondingly Yours,
SHINGLES.

General Sigel.

Gen. Sigel has shown us on the Potomac as he did at Poo Ridge, some of the most superb fighting and adroit tactics which have been seen since the war began. There is no praise too high for his brilliant generalship. We copy from the Post a few brief words which attempt to do him justice:

It will be remembered by our readers that he had just come up from the Rappahannock, where he had for four days held the advance under a heavy fire, and where, too, he had displayed marked traits of generalship, such as have rarely been shown in this war. For two days he had been upon the march, and then, after a rest of only four hours, he again took the advance in the most momentous struggle which our arms have waged with rebellion.

No precaution was overlooked by him which might guard against defeat or insure success. The General was not miles in the rear, ready to come up after the engagement was over, to congratulate his troops on their success and to pen a brilliant dispatch, he was on the field, acquainting himself with every important position; and long before the fight could reveal his operations to a witty foe, every battery was stationed under his own eye and by his own direction. The enemy received no warning save that given by the roar of Sigel's artillery. The advance was not at random; scouts were sent out in every direction; and all day long they went forth and returned to their General, who found time for caution even in the utmost fury of the contest. His march was rapid, but at every step his troops were under cover of their artillery. When the enemy was engaged, his positions were brought up in perfect order, and precisely at the time and place they were most needed. Under such leadership there was no faltering. By skillful management one brigade relieved another, and there was nothing lost by delay. At night, although the enemy had gained upon his position and held the advantage.

Some years ago Sir Charles Napier gave the following advice to a British regiment in Calcutta, which is just as applicable to our soldiers in the South:

"Let me give you a bit of advice: that is, don't drink. I know that young men do not think much advice from old men. They put their tongue in their cheek, and think that they know a good deal better than the old cove that is giving them advice. But let me tell you that you have come to a country where if you drink, you are a dead man. If you are sober and steady, you'll get on well; but if you drink, you are done for. You will either be invalid or die. I knew two regiments in this country, when they were brought up in perfect order, and they didn't drink. The one that did drink has been all but destroyed. I know there are some men who will drink in spite of their officers, but such men will soon be in the hospital, and very few in this country that go in ever come out again."

Dog Dignity.

Sir Walter Scott declares that he could believe anything sagacious of dogs. He was very fond of them, studied their idiosyncrasies closely, wrote voluminously in their praise, and told many stories of their unaccountable habits. Once, he said, he desired a pointer of great experience, a prodigious favorite, and steady in the field, to accompany his friend Daniel Terry, the actor, then on a visit at Abbotsford, and who for the nonce voted himself for a sport excursion. The dog wagged his tail in token of pleased assent, shook out his ear, led the way with a confident air, and began ranging about with most scientific precision. Suddenly he pointed, up sprang a numerous covey. Terry, bent on slaughtering, fired both barrels at once, aiming in the center of the enemy, and missed. The dog turned round in utter astonishment, wondering who could be behind him, and looked Terry full in the face; but after a pause shook himself and went to work as before. A second steady point, a second fusillade, and no effects. The dog then deliberately wheeled about and trotted home at his leisure, leaving the disappointed venator to find for himself during the remainder of the day.

Fall in! Fall in!

INVALID BRIGADE.

Pour in, patriotic "Sons of Minnesota," and fill up the ranks!
"GLOBE HALLUCINATION!"
Your country calls. Let 'er call. Get your certificate and join the glorious

BRIGADE OF GEN. DEBILITY.

The first regiment of this brigade will consist of the following companies:
Co. A--Sapheads and Minors.
Co. B--Undertakers' Zouaves.
Co. C--Crutch Co. (in ambulances.)
Co. D--Only Sons' Co.
Co. E--Peace Guard, in private carriages.
Co. F--Substitute Corps.
Co. G--Disabled Patriots.
Co. H--Forty-six year olders, pet lambs.
Co. I--Invited Guests--Foreigners.
Co. K--Canadian Voltigeurs.

There will be a grand inspection on Saturday; every "ill that flesh is heir to" is expected to be in the ranks.

THE UNDERTAKERS' ZOUAVES

will form the right of the line--a few more men wanted for this company--note but able-bodied men need apply; each man will be armed with a pine coffin and a "certificate!"

Bounty Land--A farm six feet by one will be given to each recruit.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL RENO.

From the Pioneer and Democrat.

The death of the "able and gallant" Brigadier-General Jesse L. Reno, in the battle of Sunday, is a national misfortune, as he was universally conceded to be one of the most promising officers in the army.

He was born in Pennsylvania in 1825, graduated at West Point in 1846, standing number seven in his class, and was brevetted Second Lieutenant of Ordnance.

He took part as commander of a battery in the Mexican war, during the period of the bombardment of Vera Cruz; and for "gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Cerro Gordo," was brevetted First Lieutenant April 18, 1847. For bravery on the battle field of Chapultepec, where he was wounded, he was brevetted Captain, September 13, 1847.

When hostilities ceased he was appointed Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point for some six months, and was then appointed Secretary of the Board of Artillery--a position he held about eighteen months, during which he was engaged in testing the relative merits of heavy ordnance, and compiling a work on heavy artillery tactics. He was subsequently connected with the Coast Survey service, and upon withdrawing came West with a Corps of Topographical Engineers, and assisted in the construction of a military road from the Big Sioux to St. Paul. He was engaged in this work some six months, and in (1854) was stationed at the Frankfort Arsenal, where he remained about three years, and then accompanied Gen. Johnston in the expedition to Utah as ordnance officer. Returning in 1858, he was ordered to Mount Vernon Arsenal, in Arkansas, where he remained until he left for Leavenworth, Kansas. He was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, November 12, 1861. He commanded the second brigade of Burnside's Expedition, and won distinguished honors at the capture of Roanoke Island, and in other actions in North Carolina. He participated, also, we believe, in the late battles before Washington.

The Southern Lutheran, in Charleston, S. C., a rabid Secession sheet, publishes the following sentiment by Rev. Dr. Bachman, one of the most aged clergymen of Charleston, and author of a book on the Unity of the Human Race, in which he maintains that negroes are human beings, and descended from Adam:

"You may fetter the arms and bind a freeman in chains. You may lay him in a dungeon, and place a gag in his mouth, but the moment he breaks his shackles, he will rise up a man, and then we to his oppressors."

Of course, in the opinion of the author this is meant only for the benefit of the white Secessionists; but if the slaveholders should ever allow their slaves to learn how to read, sentences like the above might teach them a very dangerous lesson.

There is much complaint in some of the Indiana papers of the rough usage bestowed on towards and stragglers at the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, by Gen. Nelson. It is even charged that he killed one or two of them. The Cincinnati Commercial has no sympathy with these complaints. It says:

There is great lamentation in some quarters over the "brutality" of General Nelson to soldiers who were straggling. A number of individuals are violently indignant on the subject. Gen. Nelson took the short method with those who were running from their comrades who stood in the line of battle. It was high time to do something to discourage the cowardly habit of falling out of the line on various false pretenses. Those who were basely sneaking out of the fight should have been energetically admonished of the impropriety of their course.

REQUIEM.

Breathe, trumpets, breathe,
Slow notes of saddest wailing--
Sally responsive peal
Ye muffled drums--
Comrades, with downcast eyes
And muskets trailing,
Attend him home--
The youthful warrior comes.

Upon his shield,
Upon his shield returning,
Borne from the field of honor
Where he fell--
Glory and Grief, together clasped
In mourning,
His fame, his fate,
With soba cauling tell.

Wrap round his breast
The flag his breast defended--
His country's flag
In battle's front unrolled:
For it he died--
On earth forever ended,
His brave young life
Lives in each sacred fold.

AGNES.

I took a reel and wrote upon the sand,
"Agnes, I love thee,"
But the wicked waves came rolling
Over the sweet confession,
And blotted it out!

Fragile reel! changeable sand!
Rolling waves! I trust you no more;
But with mighty hand, from Norway's forests,
I rear the loftiest pine,
And dip it in the boiling crater of Mount Etna
And with the flame-dripping giant pen,
I write upon the azure vault of heaven,
"Agnes, I love thee!"

A Fortunate Kiss.

In the Upsala in Sweden lived a young student, a lovely youth, with a great love for study but without the means of pursuing them. He was poor and without connections. Still he studied, lived in great poverty but kept up a cheerful heart and trying not to look at the future which looked so grimly at him. His good humor and his good qualities made him beloved by his young comrades.

Once he was playing with some of them in the great square at Upsala, while away an hour of leisure, when their attention was attracted by an elderly young lady who at the side of an elegant one walked slowly over the place. It was the daughter of the Governor of Upsala and the lady was her Governor's. She was generally known for her good character, and was looked upon with admiration by all the students. As the young men now stood gazing on her, passing like a graceful vision, one of them exclaimed:

"Well, it would be worth something to have a kiss from such a sweet little mouth."

The poor student, the hero of our story, who was looking intently upon that pure angelic face, exclaimed:

"I think I could have it!"

"What!" cried all his friends in a chorus, "are you crazy? Do you know her?"

"Not at all," he answered, "but I think she would kiss me if I asked her."

"What!" in this place before all our eyes?"

"Freely."

"Well if she'll give you a kiss in that manner I'll give you a thousand dollars," exclaimed one of the gentlemen present.

"And I'll!" cried three or four others; for it so happened that several rich young men were in the group, and the challenge was made and received in less time than we write it.

Our hero (my authority tells me not whether he was handsome or plain, I have my peculiar ideas for believing that he was plain, but singularly good looking at the same time) immediately walked up to the young lady, and said:

"Mine Freuline, my fortune is in your hands."

She stopped and looked at him with astonishment. He proceeded to state his name and condition, his aspirations, and related truly and simply what had passed between him and his comrades.

The young lady listened attentively, and when he ceased to speak she blushing said:

"If by so small a thing so much good can be effected it would be foolish in me to refuse your request," and she kissed the young man publicly in the open square.

Next day the student was sent for by the Governor. He wanted to see the man who had dared to seek a kiss from his daughter in that way, and whom she had consented to kiss. He received him with scrutinizing brow, but after an hours conversation he was so pleased with him that he invited him to dine with him while he was pursuing his studies at the university of Upsala.

Our young friend now pursued his studies in a manner, which soon made him regarded as one of the most promising scholars in the University. Three years are now passed since the day after the first kiss, when the young man was allowed to give a second to the daughter of the Governor as his intended bride.

He subsequently became one of the greatest scholars of Sweden, as much respected for his learning as his character. His works will endure forever among the works of science, and from his happy union sprang a family well known in Sweden at the present day, and whose wealth and position in society are regarded as small things when compared with their wealth of goodness and love. --Frederika Bremer.

The police by industry and activity have caused the names of 2000 skeddaders to be enrolled on the draft list in New York.

Washington's Respect for Religion.

When General Braddock was buried, after his disastrous defeat, Washington read the funeral service over his remains, by the light of a torch. What a subject for the artist's pencil! One of his aids, referring to that period, says that "frequently he knew Col. Washington to perform divine service with them, when no chaplain could be had." Repeated and very urgent application was made to the Governor to allow a chaplain, the officers proposing to support him at their private expense.

When he was raised to the chief command in the war of the Revolution, we find him expressing, on several occasions his appreciation of the value of the services of the ministers of the Gospel. Addressing Congress, he says, "I have long had it on my mind to mention to Congress, that frequent applications have been made to me respecting chaplains' pay, which is too small to encourage men of abilities. Some of them who have left their flocks are obliged to pay the person acting for them more than they receive. I need not point out the great utility of gentlemen whose lives and conversation are unexceptionable, being employed for that service in the army. I beg leave to recommend this matter to Congress, whose sentiments herein I shall impatiently expect." When Congress had allowed a chaplain for each regiment, he issued an order that the persons so engaged should be "persons of good character and exemplary lives, and that all inferior officers and soldiers should pay them suitable respect." The day after he assumed command of the army, he issued an order, in which he says:--

"The General requires and expects of all officers and soldiers not engaged on actual duty, a punctual attendance on divine service, to improve the blessing of heaven on the measures used for our safety and defense."

On the 3d of August we find the following:

"That the troops may have an opportunity of attending public worship, as well as of taking some rest after the great fatigue they have gone through, the General in future excuses them from fatigue duty on Sabbath, except at shipyards, and on special occasions, till further orders."

So desirous was he that the exercises of religion should not be neglected, that he found him issuing the following order:

"The situation of the army frequently not admitting the regular performance of divine service on the Sabbath, the chaplains of the army are forthwith to meet together and agree on some method of performing it at other times, which method they will make known to the Commander-in-Chief."--Rev. Dr. Wythe.

"Canada."

This word, now popularly used for a hoax, is the French for duck, and the origin of its new application is said to be the following amusing sell on the public: To give a sly lift to the ridiculous piece of intelligence which the journals are in the habit of publishing every morning, Cornhill stated that an interesting experiment had just been made to prove the extraordinary voracity of ducks. Twenty of these animals had been placed together, and one of them, having been killed and cut up into the smallest possible pieces, feathers and all, and thrown to the others, thus placed in the remarkable position of having eaten the entire contents of a vessel, was a wonderfully short time! All this, most pleasingly narrated, obtained a success which the story was far from anticipating, for the writer ran the rounds of all the journals in Europe. It then became almost forgotten for about a score of years, when it came back from America, with amplification, which it did not boast of at the commencement, and with a regular certificate of the autopsy of the body of the surviving animal, whose esophagus was declared to have been seriously injured! Every one laughed at the canard thus brought up again, but the word retains its novel significance.

Curious Fact.--It is a well authenticated fact that soldiers wounded in the head, on recovery from the wound, have in some instances lost all consciousness of their personal identity. The case of a soldier who died in one of the Paris hospitals is a striking confirmation of this. Wounded at the battle of Solferino, the wound soon cleared; but he afterwards labored under a strange hallucination, fancying himself dead. When asked how he was, he would reply: "You want to know how Pierre Valin? Why, he was killed at Solferino. What you see is not Valin, but a machine made to imitate him."

The number of Northern generals who have been killed in the recent engagements is quite startling. They comprise Generals Hatch, Taylor, Buford, Stahl, Coulter, Stevens, Kearney, and Reno. In addition to the above, Col. F. Webster, only surviving son of the celebrated statesman, Daniel Webster, was killed. Gen. Sigel was wounded in the hand, and Gen. Schenck severely wounded.

The Stillwater Messenger.

VOLUME 7.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1862.

NUMBER 3.

THE STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Published for subscribers for two dollars per year in advance.

Office in GREENE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, for one insertion, each additional line, 10 cents.	10
One square, for one month, 25 cents.	25
One square, for three months, 75 cents.	75
One square, for six months, 1.25.	1.25
One square, for one year, 2.00.	2.00
One column, 10 lines, for one insertion, each additional line, 10 cents.	10
One column, 10 lines, for one month, 25 cents.	25
One column, 10 lines, for three months, 75 cents.	75
One column, 10 lines, for six months, 1.25.	1.25
One column, 10 lines, for one year, 2.00.	2.00
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Business cards, 5 lines or less, 6 months, 30 cents.	30
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 3 months, 20 cents.	20
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 1 month, 10 cents.	10

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specific number of insertions, will be continued until, either by a written or verbal notice, they shall be ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

Teles. calls per square will be charged for each change or alteration ordered.

Delayed advertisements invariably charged extra rates.

DR. DE MONTREVILLE,

DENTIST.

STILLWATER, MINN.

On Monday and Tuesday of each week, Dr. De Montreville will attend at his office personally.

May 25, 1861.—57-16.

J. K. REINER, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

STILLWATER, MINN.

June 24, 1862.

MINNESOTA HOUSE,

ON MAIN AND CHESTNUT STS., STILLWATER.

U. SIEGENTHALER, PROPRIETOR.

THIS LONG ESTABLISHED HOUSE HAS BEEN NEWLY RE-DECORATED IN GOOD STYLE, AND CONVENIENT TO THE STERNER, LAND-OWNERS, AND TRAVELERS.

Charges as moderate as any hotel in the city. April 21, 1862.—57-16.

H. F. NOYES, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE IN HOLCOMBE'S NEW BUILDING, (UP STAIRS), MAIN STREET, STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

Residence, corner of Cherry and Fourth streets.

Wm. M. McCLUER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

OFFICE IN GREENE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET, STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

S. S. MURDOCK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA. Collections made, and remittances promptly returned.

L. R. COORMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

OFFICE ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE BUILDING OCCUPIED BY PROCTOR & BROS., MAIN STREET, STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

July 19th, 1862. 57-141.

M. S. WILLARD,

FURNITURE DEALER.

100 Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

ELEGANT, Medium and Plain Household Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA. Collections made, and remittances promptly returned.

Howe's Standard Scales.

FOR SALE BY

Vanderport, Dickerson & Co.,

110 Main Street, Stillwater, Minn.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Let-ter Presses, &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENE & CO.,

172 Lake Street, CHICAGO.

Be careful to buy only the genuine.

Exchange, Banking and Collection

OFFICE OF

DARLING & SCHEFFER,

STILLWATER, MINN.

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, and Uncurrent Money.

Drafts for sale on the Eastern, Middle and European Cities and Europe.

KEYS & DALLAS. [CHARLES SCHEFFER, Nov. 22, 1862. 57-16]

RUDOLPH LEHMICKE,

Attorney at Law.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office in Holcombe's Block, Stillwater, Minn.

WM. F. MASON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

WINE, CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c.

GEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

No. 4 Rogers Block, 34 Street, above the Bridge, SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

The only Wholesale Hat House in Minn.

C. CARLI,

BANKER AND BROKER.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS, &c.

Collections made promptly, remitted less current rate of exchange.

The Messenger.

Saturday, - September 27, 1862.

"The close grapple and sharp steel of

loyal and patriotic soldiers must always

visit rebels and traitors to flight."—SOCIETY

STANTON, TO THE SOLDIERS.

"Notable Men in the House"

Hon. Cyrus Aldrich of Minn-ota.

We are very much indebted to the

author, Howard Glyndon, Esq., for a

neatly printed work bearing the title of

"Notable Men in the House"—being a

series of sketches of prominent men in

the House of Representatives, members

of the present Congress. Among the

sketches, we find the member from this

district occupying a prominent position

alongside the names of Grow, and Blake,

and Washburne, and Coffey, and Crit-

tenden, and Potter, and other sterling

patriots. We cannot resist the tempta-

tion to re-produce the truthful sketch of

our member as he appears in Washing-

ton—now the best abused man in the

State in certain political circles:

CYRUS ALDRICH.

Yonder, in one of the front seats near

the central aisle, sits a man who strikes

you as a "different from the common

man." He is a "polio" of the earth. He

seems like an alert, ambitious machine,

as he sits there close to his weather-beat-

en face of fifty hovering close to his enu-

mered desk, his seventy right hand flash-

ing a quill over the smooth sheets, and

his ready left sliding them upon the fin-

ished pile, as letter after letter rustles

into existence. He has a large face,

somewhat furrowed and battered by the

buffeting of a rough life; his nose and

upper lip indicating resolution and good

fighting qualities; deep, hazel eyes, over

which a coarse brow is firmly knotted;

a receding forehead, with conspicuous

Observation, Order, Hope, Benevolence

and Mirth. The back of his head is not

visible to this observer, but there must

be something among his neck looks a huge

organ of Vitality, or he would have been

dead a long time ago. He lifts his

eyes now and then to see what is going

on, and resumes his work. He seldom

makes a speech; but never misses a

vote.

It is Cyrus Aldrich, from Minnesota.

He may have enjoyed the imaginary

command of an imaginary militia regim-

ent some time somewhere, for the pre-

fatory handle of "Col." seems to have

become riveted to his name. He was

born in the town of Cornish, in the

town of Cornish, in the State of New

Hampshire, in the year 1812; but he is a

thorough Westerner, having moved to Illinois

in 1837, and lived west of the Lakes this

last half of his life. He had no advan-

tages in youth, and his never had any

what he has won, he has won by his

own efforts. He was for years a

sailor before the mast, then a boatman

on the Eastern canals. He was sub-

sequently engaged on the public works

in Illinois, first as a day-laborer, and

showing enterprise and honesty, after-

wards as foreman and contractor. His

rough-and-ready sincerity, and his hearty

sympathy with the working classes, made

him popular, and in '44, when he had

been but two years in the county, he was

elected to the Legislature, as a Whig,

from the strongly Democratic county of

Jo. Davies. In '47 he was elected its

Register of Deeds by a two-thirds majority.

In '49 he was appointed Receiver of

public moneys at Dixon, Ill., by Presi-

dent Taylor, and had the high honor of

being one of the first removed by his

successor, Pierce. In '52 he was nomi-

nated by the Whigs of Chicago for

Congress, and after a hotly-contested

campaign, was beaten by "Long John

Wentworth." The city was then Jerod

Democratic, and gave Pierce more than

2000 over Scott; but, on the same day,

Wentworth had but 1100 majority over

Aldrich. The latter held various offices

of trust—town, county and State, and in

'56, was swept by the torrent of West-

ward-swinging adventure to Minnesota,

at the Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota.

After a year's residence, he was chosen

by his new acquaintances as a delegate

to the convention to form a State con-

stitution, of which body he was an active

and useful member, being author of

many important provisions. In Sep-

tember, 1857, he was nominated by the

Republicans for Congress; elected by a

majority of 600; and then swindled out

of his seat, with his colleagues, by the

most audacious and infamous fraud that

ever disgraced the State. Large num-

bers of the frontier tribes were driven to

the ballot-box and counted against him,

on the presumption of being "civilized."

"Civilization" being made to consist in

wearing pantaloons, drinking whiskey,

and voting "right." The whiskey and

pants were furnished at the polls; each

donned the bifurcated garment on ap-

proaching the hallowed ground, deposited

the freeman's ballot, and slid out of the

emblems of "civilization" as another

man. Hence, many of the required votes

forgeries and perjuries made up the

rest. In '59, Aldrich was re-nominated

and elected by 4050; in '61, elected

again, to the present Congress, by a

majority of 10,000 in a poll of 37,000 votes.

Col. Aldrich is one of the people, and

so hates aristocracy. He is straightfor-

ward, and so hates the trimmers and

flunkeys. He is an ardent friend of

liberty in America, and so despises the

traitors in masquerade who poison the

air of the Capitol. He is industrious,

and so has no respect for the smart

tricks who delay legislation by a trick of

words. His forte is a power of concentra-

tion and execution. He stands in this

XXXVIII Congress as a Type of the

Working Member. During the

morning rushing to the President or to

the Departments to ascertain something

for somebody, or forward the claims of a

worthy applicant; punctually in his seat

at 12, and informing his capitolary boss

in a peck of letters of the results of his

morning's work in their behalf; urging

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STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

STILLWATER:

Tuesday, - - September 30, 1862.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.
IGNATIUS DONNELLY.
of Dakota County.

Co. Nominating Convention.

The Republican voters of the various towns of Washington county, and all others who are in favor of heartily and cordially sustaining the National Administration, in its vigorous prosecution of the war, and its own measures to put down the rebellion and maintain the Government, are requested to meet at their usual places of voting, on

Tuesday, October 7th, 1862,

at 9 o'clock P. M., and there appoint Delegates to a County Convention to be held at the Court house in Stillwater, on WEDNESDAY, October 8th, to nominate candidates for county officers and also to appoint delegates to the district convention to be held at Marine on the 9th of October.

Each town will be entitled to the following number of delegates: Stillwater, City 8, Town 2; Denmark 2; Newport 1; Aron 2; Oak Dale 1; Cottage Grove 2; Woodbury 2; Lake land 2; Baytown 2; Greenfield 1; Marine 3.

A. J. VAN VORHES,
J. E. H. MITCHELL, Co. Con.
EBENEZER AYRES.

* The meeting in the city of Stillwater will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, the 7th, at 7 o'clock, instead of afternoon.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

A Republican convention for the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Washington, Chicago, Pine and Kanabec, will be held at MARINE, on

Thursday, October 9th,

at 1 o'clock P. M. to nominate candidates for one Senator and three Representatives.

The several counties will be entitled to the following representation in the convention: Washington, 9 Delegates.
Chicago, 5
Pine, 1
Kanabec, 1

A. J. VAN VORHES,
F. H. PRATT,
E. H. MESON, District Con.

County and District Conventions.

As will be seen by reference to the calls of the county and district committees, a county convention for the nomination of candidates for county officers and the appointment of delegates to a district convention for the nomination of candidates for Senator and Representatives, will be held in this city on Wednesday, the 8th of October. The call would have been issued at an earlier date, and more time given between the issuing of the call and the primary meetings, but for a misapprehension of the details of the law just passed with reference to the vote of the soldiers on duty. The law requires the return of the ballots of the soldiers on the day of election. This will necessitate early nominations, in order that the commissioners can visit the various camps, receive the ballots and return them to the former residence of the voter by the 4th of November. The time of our county and district conventions could not be delayed with safety to a later period than the 8th and 9th of October; and yet we think that twenty-five days intervening between the nominations and the day of election will be ample time for the commissioners to carry out the objects of the law. The primary meetings are to be held on Tuesday the 7th.

Killed and Wounded in the Minnesota First.

As yet, full particulars of casualties to the Minnesota First, in the recent battles in Maryland, have not been received. Quartermaster Basen furnishes the following partial list:

COMPANY A.—Killed—Sergeant John McEwen.

Wounded—Privates Daniel Farquar, Timothy Crawley and Nicholas Mathias.

COMPANY B.—Killed—Corporal O. L. Comman and Private John Gundry.

Wounded—Color-Sergeant Samuel Bloomer, Corporal Oliver, Privates John Schenbeck and A. P. Guist.

COMPANY C.—Seven of this company, it is ascertained, were either killed or wounded.

COMPANY D.—Capt. Smith, wounded in the thigh, severely. Thirteen of this company were killed or wounded.

COMPANY E.—Capt. Pomeroy, struck senseless by a ball for a few minutes, had his blanket on his breast torn; but he is now well, and unscathed. Nine men killed or wounded. Henry Sherman, slight wound; W. O. Taylor, killed.

COMPANY F.—Four men killed or wounded, as far as ascertained.

COMPANY G.—Two men slightly wounded. None missing.

COMPANY H.—Killed—Geo. Royce, of Hastings.

Wounded—Capt. Adams, slightly on left shoulder (grazed) on duty; Corporal E. P. Owens, slightly in fore-arm, (ball); Privates Henry Helmer, slightly in the leg; William Everts, slightly in the leg; Reinhold Hess, in the thigh, by shell (painful); John Essency, of Mendota, between shoulders, by shell; Nelson, (Norwegian) slightly in the hand by ball; Lawrence Keating, slight

ly in the left shoulder; —Simmons, slightly in leg.

COMPANY I.—On duty as Provost Guard. Nobody hurt.

COMPANY K.—Killed—Capt. Holborn, of Winona, shot through the body. Eleven men killed or wounded.

COMPANY L. (Second Minnesota Sharpshooters, Capt. Russell) went into action with forty-five men, twenty of whom were wounded—all slightly but two, who are severely injured.

The field and staff officers of the regiment are all safe. Col. Sully told me the regiment behaved admirably.

Gen. Gorman and his staff are unhurt. Gen. Dana was painfully, but not dangerously, wounded on the shin and in the calf of the left leg by a ball. The Doctor says that he will be well in six weeks.

George Royce was shot through the forehead. He fell, and said to Corporal Mars, who was near him, "Tell my mother I died doing my duty," and expired.

Capt. Holborn is decently buried, near a farm-house, in the neighborhood of the battlefield.

Lieut. Shepley had a piece of rail thrown against his ankles by a shell, which badly bruised them. These are all the casualties of the regiment.

The regiment was very lucky, considering the position it occupied during the engagement. The flag is all torn to pieces. Color-Sergeant Samuel Bloomer was severely, though not dangerously, wounded in the thigh. Two of the color-guard are missing. Sergeant-Major Past, of Company D, was wounded in the leg.

We have heard reports of other casualties to members of company B, of this city; but hoping they may prove unfounded, we withhold them until further advice. Morgan of Lakeland, and Hoopes of this city, are reported missing. Sergeant Bloomer, we learn through private sources, had to submit to the amputation of his leg. We hope this report may not prove true, as it has been understood his wound was not dangerous.

The Bill for the Postponement of the next Session Defeated.

It will be a matter of great regret to the people of Minnesota that, in the present depleted state of our treasury, the bill for the postponement of the next session of the Legislature to January 1864, after passing the House by a vote of 24 to 6, was rejected after a close contest by the Senate.

The Legislature has now been nearly three weeks in session. In one week more it might readily have disposed of all the legislation necessary for the succeeding year, and the passage of this bill would thus have saved the State the State the whole of the \$40,000 which the next session will cost us. In the present impoverished state of our treasury and treasury, the action of the Senate must be considered as at least unfortunate.

The only public inconvenience which could have resulted from the passage of the bill would have been the necessary postponement of the election of United States Senator till the session of 1864, and this would not have been regarded as a public calamity, and would not have been distasteful to the people of the State.

The slight inconvenience to this State of a vacancy in one of its Congressional seats for a single session, scarcely justifies the expenditure of \$40,000 to repair it. —St. Paul Press.

—Having heretofore shown the impracticability of postponing the regular session next winter, in consequence of the utter impossibility of legislating for the wants of a new and growing State eighteen months in advance—especially at a time when our State is in a condition of besiegement by hordes of godless savages—we do not deem further argument necessary in order to justify the action of the Senate.

We know of no persons who will be less likely to fall out with the Legislature for refusing to postpone the regular session than the proprietors of the Press—for the reason that their Legislative patronage amounts to from eight to twelve thousand dollars each session. It might prove unfortunate for the State should the economy of the Press induce them to decline the position of State Printer!

The Press ought to have been more civil toward the Senate, and announced in connection with the above that the Senate adopted a bill limiting the present extra session to fifteen days and the next regular session to thirty days, which was rejected by the House. With these limitations the two sessions would have cost no more than the prolongation of the extra session would have cost, to say nothing about the propriety of doing business at the proper time and in the proper way.

The question of U. S. Senator probableness the minds of the editors of the Press more than the question of economy. Such is the view of the case as it appears to the minds of unsophisticated people.

Several Boston Policemen having obtained certificates to exempt them from draft, the Board of Aldermen of that city on Monday afternoon passed a resolution that it is not expedient to retain such men.

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The Time and the Result.

In alluding to the time of the issue of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, the Chicago Tribune says that it may not be generally known, but is nevertheless true, that for two months past, or ever since that famous "change of base" on the Chickasaw, our foreign relations have been in a precarious and alarming state. The efforts of the secessionists in Europe, backed by the common disposition of the aristocratic governments to crush the growing power of the Republic, and the howl of distress which is going up from all the manufacturing districts in consequence of the loss of cotton and the loss of American trade, could not long have been resisted, accompanied as they were by the undeniable want of success of our arms at home.

It was probably known to the President and cabinet that between France and England a plan of interference was almost matured for a joint effort, in which not only these, but two or three other great powers would have participated: but to defeat their machinations and dispel the popular idea that the struggle had no relation to slavery and thus range the moral sympathies of the world on our side, and make interference impossible, the President and his advisers have been brought, later and hesitatingly, to the adoption of this magnificent stroke of policy—to the taking of the first step toward the conquest of an honorable, a safe and an enduring peace. The question of intervention is now finally settled, and all the energies of the government can be directed to affairs at home, which have up to this time been directed as much in reference to the demands of the military situation.

We have only this war on hand, not half a dozen contingent and larger contests against which to provide. And if with this terrible weapon which the President has forged, in the hands of our Generals, if with the sympathy of all the world, and with the aid of four millions of bondmen whose life blood will mingle with the new hopes and sensations of the freedom that the proclamation tenders, we cannot put down the rebellion, we can only say that for some mysterious but well purpose, Heaven has decreed our defeat.

We believe the President has chosen his time well, and now the salvation of the Republic, the hopes of liberty for mankind, the happiness of our successors for generation upon generation yet to come, depend upon the ardor, earnestness and wisdom with which he is sustained. Let the country rally to his support!

Gen. Pope and his Department.

We think the North-west and the country fortunate in the selection of Maj. General Pope, by the War Department, as the head of the Department of the North-west. Thoroughly educated in the military science, and endowed by nature with the genius necessary to make the successful military man, Gen. Pope will outside the Washington war upon our Generals, and will prove himself in his new field, as he did last winter in the South and the past summer in Virginia, one of the first military chieftains in the field.

Gen. Pope is industriously engaged in collecting and disposing his army, and in a very short time will be prepared to march against the Indians in sufficient force to make quick and thorough disposition of the detestable rebels and outlaws. The General's accurate knowledge of our entire western frontier, and his familiarity with Indian character, will inspire our people with the most perfect confidence that his campaign will be short, vigorous and successful. Our readers all know that Gen. Pope is a fighting man, and we can assure them that he has come amongst us for fighting purposes. No propositions for a hollow truce on the part of a miserable race who do not possess the remotest idea of the obligations of law or good faith, will for a moment be entertained. No compromise with a set of scoundrels who have violated all former treaty obligations and murdered our citizens and desolated our frontiers, will be thought of in the remotest degree. A war of extermination will soon be commenced—a war that will restore confidence and security by the removal of the murderers and thieves from the face of the earth. This is what the citizens of Minnesota desire. This is the work which Gen. Pope proposes to execute.

—In India, the mercury in the thermometer has been observed to stand at 145° in the direct sunlight, and at 120° in the shade. In high latitudes the temperature is sometimes as low as 100° below zero. A Russian army, in an expedition to China, in 1859, was exposed for several successive days to a temperature 42° below zero.

Virtue is not to be pursued as one of the means to fame, but fame to be accepted as the only recompense which mortals can bestow on virtue. —Dr. Johnson.

From the Upper Mississippi.

CHIPPewa AGENCY, Sep. 19, 1862.

Editor of Messenger:

By request of one of our volunteers from your town, I will send you a few lines relative to military matters connected with this place for the past few days. Within a week our Indian affairs have assumed a very marked change for the better. One week ago to-night we had sufficient grounds to expect a back attack from the Chippewas, and we have since learned that all their warriors came within half a mile of us; but the older and a majority of their chiefs, persuaded all but Hole-in-the-day, with about thirty of his followers, to retreat at 1 or 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, to their camp. Hole-in-the-day however did not attack us, but retreated later in the morning to the camp, reaching it about day-break. He gave us an excuse for not attacking us that it was wet and he was afraid the guns would not go off.

The party that first retreated, if we may trust their word, came as far as they did with the intention of informing us by their drums and other noises that Hole-in-the-day was intending to attack us. Our guards heard their drum beat and their hoops from midnight till morning. Hole-in-the-day now affirms that he came with some of his men all around our camp, and that he himself came inside our guard—that he, when a little outside of our lines, threw stones inside to amuse himself with the movements of our sentinels. There is no doubt but that on account of the darkness of the night and the thick underbrush near, he could have come very near our lines without being detected by the guard, but at the same time we do not credit his story. Up to Friday night everything had been under the complete control of this chief, and every appearance of the Indians was hostile. The majority of the Indians were dissatisfied with the way that Hole-in-the-day was maneuvering, and saw the wrong into which they had been led by him, and resolutely withdrew from him, held a council near Crow Wing, from which they disavowed the wrongs they had inflicted upon the whites and return home.

Hole-in-the-day still stood aloof, but agreed to come to the Agency on the next day (the Sabbath) and counsel with Mr. Morrill, the special Indian Agent, and Capt. Hall commanding Fort Ripley. He accordingly did so, reaching the Agency with his followers about 9 o'clock A. M. No Indian was permitted to come within our lines without first laying down his arms outside. Every soldier in our company, armed and equipped, stood in front of his quarters for six hours, ready for any wily or treacherous attack from the Copperheads. Before night Hole-in-the-day caused the surrender of all the stolen property then in possession of his men, and was expecting to return home on the next day; but a note reached here early Monday morning stating that Gov. Ramsey, with others from St. Paul would meet the Chippewas at Crow Wing that day to settle their difficulties with the whites. You will soon learn, if you have not already, the doings of that council. Our affairs with the Chippewas are undoubtedly so adjusted that permanent peace with them may be confidently looked for. About forty of the Indian warriors voluntarily offered their services to the Governor to aid us in our warfare with the Sioux. They are now on their way to St. Paul to receive arms and equipments for this purpose.

The rest of the Indians have for the most part gone home, better satisfied than ever that the whites are their friends and always anxious to do them justice.

Thus within a week the lion has been changed to a lamb! They who one week ago were engaged in plundering the whites, were threatening our lives and the peace and quiet of a thousand homes, are now our ardent friends and our allies against the cruel and warlike Sioux. They lie about our camp guarded by a reduced number of sentinels, and even come within our lines, cherishing no fear themselves and exciting no fear in us.

We cannot contemplate the events of the last two weeks or more without deep gratitude to him who wisely superintends all human affairs. During the last four or five weeks we have passed through almost every variety of military experience except fighting.

We have changed our quarters almost every other day. Sometimes we have been quartered in tents, and sometimes in the open air with the frosts of Autumn gathering upon our brows at night, and sometimes in old, log buildings, with the hard floor for a bed and an inadequate amount of clothing to cover us. We have experienced the hopes and fears, the anxieties and suspense peculiar to the soldier quartered in the enemy's country. We also know the victor's joy for we have conquered peace with our foe, if not directly ourselves, yet indirectly by our timely presence at this Agency.

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We have changed our quarters almost every other day. Sometimes we have been quartered in tents, and sometimes in the open air with the frosts of Autumn gathering upon our brows at night, and sometimes in old, log buildings, with the hard floor for a bed and an inadequate amount of clothing to cover us. We have experienced the hopes and fears, the anxieties and suspense peculiar to the soldier quartered in the enemy's country. We also know the victor's joy for we have conquered peace with our foe, if not directly ourselves, yet indirectly by our timely presence at this Agency.

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We have endured the fatigue of the march, some of the evils arising from exposures, and the privations of home with all its attractions. All this, however, is but the beginning of the same kind of experience that will characterize the next three years unless a kind and overruling Providence calms the passionate waves of civil strife that now threaten the shipwreck and ruin of our proudest hopes. Our company are all in the best of spirits. Drilling, with a variety of games and letter writing, occupies most of our time.

As the Indians are now peaceful our presence is not needed here, and we shall soon return to Fort Ripley, perhaps to quarter there during the winter.

E. M.

Lieut. Governor Swift. — On last Saturday, in obedience to a constitutional requirement, the Senate appointed a President pro tem of that body, who, in case of vacancy, becomes Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate. The unanimous choice fell upon Hon. Henry A. Swift, the Senator from St. Peter. Mr. Swift is one of the best parliamentarians in the State. As the people intend to create a vacancy in that office next November by sending Lieutenant-Governor Donnelly to Congress, Mr. Swift will become our Lieutenant-Governor. He will wear the honors honorably.

Our New Regiments.

It is not probable that our new Minnesota regiments will be retained in the Indian campaign for a great length of time. There are now in different portions of the country large numbers of paroled prisoners—more than enough perhaps to wipe out the Indians and protect our frontiers, who cannot be employed against the rebels—yet they must be clothed, fed and paid by the Government. These soldiers will no doubt be placed in this Department, while the new Minnesota and Wisconsin levies will be placed in the field against the Southern rebels. A few months' frontier campaign will prepare our new men for immediate service; while the paroled men will go into the campaign with the advantage of thorough discipline and inurement to the hardships of the camp and the field.

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.

Proclamation by the President of the United States.

All Slaves in the Rebel States to be declared Free after January 1st, 1863.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONFISCATION ACT.

Washington, Sept. 22, 1862.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relations between the United States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed: that it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure, tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all the slave States so-called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted the immediate or gradual abolition of slavery within their respective limits, and that the efforts to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon the continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the governments existing there, will be continued; that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free, and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them in any efforts they may make for actual freedom; that the executive will on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them in any efforts they may make for actual freedom; that the executive will on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them in any efforts they may make for actual freedom; that the executive will on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them in any efforts they may make for actual freedom; that the executive will on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them in any efforts they may make for actual freedom; that the executive will on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them in any efforts they may make for actual freedom; that the executive will on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them in any efforts they may make for actual freedom; that the executive will on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them in any efforts they may make for actual freedom; that the executive will on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them in any efforts they may make for actual freedom; that

Local and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will pay from \$25 to \$75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address: R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio. 17.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

1. A postmaster is required to notify by letter (returning the paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper from the office and state the reason for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office—whether directed to his name or another—whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the post-office or not! There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send it, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, if he takes it out of the post office. The law proceeds on the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take new papers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

AROUND.—S. W. Furber, Esq., the Deputy Assessor for this county under the new Government tax law, was around last week in the performance of his duties.

Joe. Elwell and S. S. Starr, editors of the Hudson Star, have each gone into the army. During their absence, Dr. Van Slyke, an old quill driver, will keep the luminary in dazzling order.

NEWS AND LITERARY DEPOT.—H. C. Van Vorhes, at the Post-office, has opened a news depot, where the leading daily and literary papers can be found at all times immediately upon the arrival of the mails.

JOHN E. GORDON, of company B, First Minnesota, who fell with young Cornman at the battle of Antietam, had been a citizen of this place for a year previous to his enlistment. Owing to his reserved and retiring disposition, he was not probably known by many of our citizens. He was a young man of industrious and temperate habits, and by those most intimately acquainted with him was esteemed very highly. At the time of his enlistment he was engaged in the saddle and harness shop of Messrs. Smith and Plato. He has a mother and sister somewhere in central New York, who will feel the loss of a noble son and brother.

Lieut. Colonel Miller, of the First Minnesota, returned home a few days since and will immediately go to Fort Ripley to take command of the Seventh Regiment, having recently been appointed to the Colonely of the same.

Lieut. Colonel L. F. Hubbard, of the Fifth regiment, has been promoted to the Colonely of the same, vice Capt. Bergersrode, resigned. Major Gere succeeds to the Lieut. Colonely of the Fifth.

Lieut. T. J. Sheehan, of company C, has been promoted to the Captaincy of that company, vice Capt. Hall, recently appointed Major of the Fifth. Capt. Sheehan was commander at Fort Ridgely during the besiegement of that post by the Sioux a few weeks since.

MORE HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.—The ladies connected with the "Social Union," of this place, have not been behind other associations in their care for our soldiers. Their kind offices have been bestowed upon many camps and hospitals during the past year. A few days since they dispatched a large box of hospital stores for the sick and wounded at Fort Ridgely.

The "Young Ladies' Aid Society" also forwarded a box of supplies to the same destination a few days since. If the ladies of other portions of our State are as active as those of our city, our frontier and refugee hospitals will be well supplied.

SPLENDID GRAPES.—That most of the choice varieties of grapes can be successfully cultivated in Minnesota, is no longer a question of doubt. During the past three or four years we have seen as fine grapes cultivated in this city as we have ever seen in any country. Judge H. R. Murdock has just placed upon our table some of the finest clusters of the Isabella that we have ever seen—equaling in size and flavor the choicest specimens from the vineyards in the East. They are from a three-year-old vine, the fruit upon which was so abundant that it became necessary to remove at least one-half of it in order to protect the vine from breaking under the weight.

The only disadvantage we labor under in this climate in grape culture, is the extra labor of protecting the vines against the severity of our winters. This is but a small item compared with the luxury afforded by the production of such choice fruits.

DEATH OF CORPORAL OSCAR L. CORNMAN.

—Not a day or an hour passes but kindred hearts are made desolate, and communities are made to mourn through the barbarism of this unholy rebellion. This fact was brought home to our citizens a few days since—as it has been scores of times before—by the announcement of the death of Corporal Oscar L. Cornman, son of L. R. Cornman, Esq., of this city, who fell at the battle of Antietam, on the 18th instant.

Corporal Cornman was a member of company B, First Minnesota, a regiment, and was one of the first to enlist under the call for three months volunteers.

He passed through all the dangers and vicissitudes of that regiment for nearly eighteen months, until the battle of Antietam, when he fell early in the engagement, a rifle ball penetrating the forehead and killing him instantly. Mr. Cornman was a young man of twenty-two years of age, and enlisted in the war as a matter of principle and patriotism. He fell like a patriot, on the post of duty. We have known him intimately and well for a number of years, and among our acquaintances we know of none more worthy of esteem for his manly virtues and intellectual endowments. He was beloved by all his comrades in the camp, and alike by every citizen with whom he became acquainted.

Corporal Cornman's body was interred by company B, apart from all others, in a beautiful grove near the battle-field. May it rest undisturbed by the clangor of battle until the great Day when kindred and friends and comrades shall meet to separate no more forever.

It is hard to separate this from friends whom we love, and for whom we have entertained high hopes and expectations; it is hard for the young and hopeful and promising youth to be thus cut off in the strength and vigor of opening manhood—with bright anticipations and dazzling hopes just before him—but if death must come, then surely, the battle-field and post of duty is the place for the patriot to die.

They never fell who die
Lies great conquer
They lost against the deep and sweeping thoughts
They overpowered all others, and conquest
The world, at last, to Freedom.

It is needless for us to assure the afflicted family of the deceased that they have the deepest sympathy of their friends and acquaintances in their double affliction—another son and brother being a prisoner of war in the rebel army since the taking of Fort Donelson some six months ago.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—Just previous to being ordered to Fort Snelling, we learn the ladies of Baytown and Oak Park presented Capt. Folsom's Company (a large number of the members hailing from those places) with a splendid silk flag, the cost of which was some seventy dollars. The presentation was made by Mrs. J. L. on the part of the ladies, and the reception by Lieut. Wm. McKusick on the part of the company. So fine a present to so fine a company and on the part of so generous and patriotic ladies as those of Baytown and Oak Park, ought not to have passed by without some acknowledgment. Being absent at the time, the facts have but just come to our knowledge by having our attention called to the delinquency. We presume the sudden movement of the company will explain any apparent oversight on the part of its officers.

From the Upper St. Croix.

CROOKSTOWN, Sep. 22, 1862.

I am authorized by the citizens of Pine county to express our thanks to the Stillwater Frontier Guards, for the speedy relief rendered us during the time of our anticipated Indian troubles. We have since learned that the appearance of the Guards at this point actually checked a thieving and lawless band of Indians on this river who were bent on mischief, and have murdered two of their own tribe for the sole offense of working for and feeling friendly toward the white settlers.

It is unnecessary to raise the credit of the Frontier Guards; their appearance and military worth are acknowledged by every one.

Personally, I feel bound to add my thanks for the efficient protection of myself and property; and I also thank you, Mr. Editor, for the honor conferred upon me by stating in your issue of the 20th, that the Guards were sent here only for my protection—though I have good reasons to differ from your opinion regarding the object of the expedition.

By giving the above a place in your valuable paper, you will confer a favor on

Yours Respectfully,
HERMANN TROTT.

ATTENTION MUSICIANS.

"The melancholy days have come,
The saddest of the year."
When every man must stand a draft
Who doesn't volunteer.

Provided he hasn't got a Surgeon's certificate in his pocket, evidencing that he has the gout, or is going to have it, or some of the thousand other ills to which exemptions are liable.

RASSELLS.

—Where, in all the wide range of English literature, can a more beautiful sentence be found than the opening paragraph of Johnson's Rassells where he commences a description of the place of the Abissinian prince in a spacious valley in the Kingdom of Amhara? It commences thus: "Ye who listen with credulity to the whispers of fancy, and pursue with eagerness the phantoms of hope; who expect that age will perform the promises of youth, and that the deficiencies of the present day will be supplied by the morrow; attend to the history of Rassells, prince of Abissinia."

A GOLDEN RULE.—Here is a golden rule, done up in verse, which is worthy of all acceptance:
"Let each one strive with all his might
To be a decent man,
To love a neighbor as himself,
Upon the golden plan
And if his neighbor chance to be
A pretty female woman,
Why, love her all the more—you see
That's only acting human."

BAUNSCHIEDTISMUS.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE to announce to the people of Stillwater and vicinity, that he has been appointed by Dr. LOUIS BAUNSCHIEDT, (Director of the Baunschiedtische Heilungsinstitut, New York) as Legitimate Baunschiedtist, to introduce the wonderful healing method, called

"BAUNSCHIEDTISMUS."

All operations are made in accordance with Baunschiedt's directions, and the remedies used have been imported direct from Germany. I shall keep on hand at all times a full stock of Baunschiedt's celebrated remedies, consisting of—

THE LEBENSWECKER, (Life Reviver.)
THE FAMOUS OLEUM BAUNSCHIEDT,

with the book of Explanation, printed in all modern languages, which can be had at the following prices:
For one Instrument . . . \$3.50
One bottle of Oleum Baunschiedt . . . 2.00
Book of Explanation 3.00

The Lebenswecker (Life Reviver), represents the most complete apothecary's shop in the best and truest sense, because its effects are warming, animating, relieving, and governs the circulation of the blood.

Rheumatism, Pains, tooth and head ache, spasms, asthma, paralysis, loss of hearing, affections of the arms, (Nervousness) &c. &c., are immediately, and diseases of the eyes, stiffness of the joints, jaundice, paleness, green sickness, hemorrhoids, gonorrhea, all sorts of leucorrhoea, etc., etc., cured, surely, and speedily.

In critical cases, for instance, apoplexy, colic, inflammation of the chest, nervous fever, cholera, yellow fever, trachea or apparent death, &c., where we have no time to be lost, the instant application of this proves at once the Life Reviver as a savior of life.

CHAS. M. GEBRUEHER,
Stillwater, April 29, 1862.—1863.

Support your own Manufacturers.

WM. M. CAPRON,

Having purchased the stock of

TINWARE, HARDWARE AND STOVES

of H. R. Grosvenor, would respectfully announce to the public that he intends to keep a good assortment of the same, on hand, and will execute all orders with dispatch.

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Work

MADE TO ORDER.

ROOFING AND GUTTERS

AT THE

Lowest Prices.

ALL KINDS OF JOBBING

DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

WM. M. CAPRON,
Stillwater, Minn., June 17, 1862.—414m.

STILLWATER FLOURING MILL.

D. BRONSON JR. & CO.

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES of the well known PATRICK and JOHN BURNS, as Millers, we are prepared to do custom or merchant work at short notice.

While trying still, we have made improvements in our Custom Mill so that we now grind the Wheat on a separate stone from Feed, and with the advantage of being well cooled before going into the bolles.

With our advantages and facilities, we have no hesitation in assuring our customers perfect satisfaction.

The Mill will be run day and night, so that farmers coming from a distance can get their grists the same day.

WHEAT!

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

4000 Bushels

RIO GRANDE AND CLUB WHEAT.

By D. BRONSON JR. & CO.,
Sept. 15, 1862.

D. BRONSON JR. & CO.

AGENTS FOR THE

MCCORMICK REAPER,

BUCKEYE REAPER,

MOLINE PLOW.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me are informed that my books and accounts are in the hands of H. R. Murdock for collection, and such persons are requested to settle the same without further costs.

C. A. BROMLEY,
Stillwater, Sept. 13, 1862.—4w1

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES J. BUTLER

has become associated with us, we will continue our present business under the firm name of CARL & CO.

Stillwater March 17, 1862.

STATE OF MINNESOTA

SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

In compliance with an act entitled "an act to establish the State Land Office and for other purposes" approved March 10th, 1862, the following parcels or tracts of land will be sold at public auction at the office of the County Treasurer in the town of Stillwater, the twenty second of October, 1862.

Lands on which fifteen per cent of the purchase money must be paid down.

Denmark.

Sec. Town. Range. Value of Land per Acre.	Value of Improvements.
lot 1 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	75.00
lot 2 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 3 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 4 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 5 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 6 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 7 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 8 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 9 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 10 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 11 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 12 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 13 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 14 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 15 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00

Afternoon.

Sec. Town. Range. Value of Land per Acre.	Value of Improvements.
lot 1 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	10.00
lot 2 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 3 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 4 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 5 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 6 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 7 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 8 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 9 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 10 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 11 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 12 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 13 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 14 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 15 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00

Baytown.

Sec. Town. Range. Value of Land per Acre.	Value of Improvements.
lot 1 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 2 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 3 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 4 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 5 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 6 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 7 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 8 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 9 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 10 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 11 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 12 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 13 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 14 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 15 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00

Marine.

Sec. Town. Range. Value of Land per Acre.	Value of Improvements.
lot 1 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 2 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 3 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 4 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 5 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 6 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 7 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 8 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 9 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 10 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 11 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 12 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 13 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 14 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 15 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00

Cottage Grove.

Sec. Town. Range. Value of Land per Acre.	Value of Improvements.
lot 1 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 2 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 3 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 4 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 5 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 6 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 7 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 8 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 9 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 10 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 11 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 12 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 13 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 14 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 15 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00

Woodbury.

Sec. Town. Range. Value of Land per Acre.	Value of Improvements.
lot 1 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 2 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 3 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 4 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 5 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 6 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 7 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 8 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 9 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 10 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 11 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 12 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 13 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 14 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 15 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00

Oakdale.

Sec. Town. Range. Value of Land per Acre.	Value of Improvements.
lot 1 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 2 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 3 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 4 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 5 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 6 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 7 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 8 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 9 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 10 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 11 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 12 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 13 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 14 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00
lot 15 (10 acres) 16 27 30 5.00	5.00

Greenfield.

sw 1/4 ne 1/4	do	do	do	8 00
se 1/4 ne 1/4	do	do	do	7 00
ne 1/4 nw 1/4	do	do	do	6 00
nw 1/4 nw 1/4	do	do	do	7 00
sw 1/4 nw 1/4	do	do	do	6 00
se 1/4 nw 1/4	do	do	do	7 00
ne 1/4 sw 1/4	do	do	do	8 00
nw 1/4 sw 1/4	do	do	do	8 00
sw 1/4 sw 1/4	do	do	do	8 00
se 1/4 sw 1/4	do	do	do	8 00
ne 1/4 se 1/4	do	do	do	8 00

